THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Sketch of General Faidherbe.

The Defenses of Havre.

Auerbach to Victor Hugo

The Canadian Fishery Troubles.

Gerrit Smith and San Domingo

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GENERAL FAIDHERBE.

The Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of the North.

Louis Leon Cesar Faidherbe was born at Lille on the 3d of June, 1818. He was educated at the college in that place, entered the Polytechnic School in 1838, then went on to the military school at Metz, which he left in 1842, with a lieutenant's commission in the 1st Regiment of Engineers. He served first in Algeria, where he remained throughout 1844 and 1845. Having obtained the rank of captain, he sailed, in 1848, for La Guadaloupe, where he acquired much colonial experience, and became inured to life in the tropics.

Having failed in obtaining an appointment at Senegal, he returned to Algeria in 1850, where he constructed the outlying fort of Bou-Saada, took part in the campaign of Kabylia, under General Saint-Arnand, and also in the expedition of General Bosquet to the Algerian Highlands. The services he performed at the time of the disaster which then occurred were rewarded by the Cross of the Legion of Honor. At the end of that year—1852—he was, at his reiterated request, sent to Senegal. Here he soon gave proofs of remarkable administrative ability, and, after two years' residence, showed such knowledge of the needs, the dangers, the economy, and the practical policy of the colony that in 1854 he was made Governor of the French possessions in Senegal. M. Faidherbe now devoted himself to the fulfilment of the task he had so long wished to take in hand—the thorough renovation of the colony.

He carried on a successful warfare with the Moors of Furza, but his principal warlike achievement was the struggle he carried on for some time, and over a great extent of territory, with the prophet El-Hadji-Omar, who had conceived the idea of founding a vast Mussulman empire in Central Africa, and driving out all foreign intruders. He compelled this apostle of Islam to submit in 1860, and left Senegal to command the subdivision of Sidi-bel-Abbes, having been made Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in 1855, and Colonel in 1858. But his absence was soon felt in this colony; his policy was not maintained, his instructions were neglected, and everything retrograded.

On the 20th of May, 1863, M. Faidherbe, raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, resumed the reins of government in Senegal. Two years after, his health requiring his return to a less murderous climate, he took the highest command in the sub-division of Bone. M. Faidherbe has written much on the manners, language, and history of the African nations, as well as on the topography, geology, and archæology of the districts they inhabit. He is a member of the Geographical Societies of Paris, London, and Berlin.

HAVRE.

The Defenses—Condition of the Garrison.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at Havre writes December 11:—

The road by which I drove this morning leads directly into Havre; and the approaching enemy, if they wish to reach the town, must pass along it. At right angles with this road is a range of hills. The French have not been slow to perceive the immense advantage of such a position. On the high ground commanding the road they have placed some strong batteries. If the men have only courage enough to hold the position for a short time, they must succeed in inflicting considerable damage on the advancing and unprotected foe. In fact, should the French soldiery act as they ought to act, the Germans will have to penetrate through some very formidable obstacles before they stand face to face with the walls of Havre.

With the exception of half a regiment of hussars and a few nondescripts of several line regiments, the regular army is completely unrepresented by the actual garrison of Havre Many and different opinions are held as to the resistance which our defenders are likely to give the invader. Some speak of our troops in terms of the greatest admiration, and have the highest expectations of what they are going to do. So far as men holding such opinions use words of admiration for the bravery and spirit of the Mobiles, I fully agree with them. But when they go on to assert that these untrained soldiers are capable of making any stand whatever against the enemy, I do differ from them most materially. I have not seen yet a single battalion fit to take the field against the German troops. The men are animated with the best spirit, and are for the most part fine fellows; but in my opinion it is simple butchery to send such troops into battle.

The correspondent of the London *Standard* writes:—

The defenses of Havre consist of a line of forts and batteries running along the crest of a range of hills, commencing about a mile beyond Le Hive, on the sea coast to Harfleur, on the river Seine. They are about three miles from the outskirts of the town of Havre, and are armed with about 100 heavy naval guns. These lines are about six miles in length, and can only be approached by two roads, both of which are well swept by batteries, and the position is so formidable by nature that, with a flanking fire on both extremities from the men-of-war, they could easily be held by 10,000 good troops against all the Prussians in France.

AUERBACH TO VICTOR HUGO.

A Distinguished Author's View of the War.

A correspondent at Frankfort of the N. Y. *Evening Post* sends that journal a translation of a letter from Auerbach, the distinguished German author, to Victor Hugo, in which the writer says:—

"We wish that the French nation, live their life as we would live ours. There will be no peace, no quiet development of pure human life in the world, until French arrogance, the guardianship over other independent national individualities, until the swelling out of hollow phrases—such as you yourself send into the world—are swept away and have disappeared. Then will justice, human kindness and the industrious rivalry of nations in the production of the beautiful and the good, first take root and their existence be secured.

"Herr Victor Hugo! The French have hitherto refused to admit the system of compulsory education. The higher spirit which determines the fate of peoples from their own natures is now holding over France this very system of compulsory instruction. France must learn to develop its own existence in self-perfection and sincerity, without wishing to keep its neighbor in the leading strings. She must recognize that there are other civilized nations besides herself, and that all peoples taken in their totality alone represent the phenomenon of the spirit of humanity.

"You clothe yourself after the manner of the prophets of old: but these ancients cried out to the face of their people. No nation falls into such disgrace and humiliation without being itself guilty! To say this was your duty: that is the way to make good the past; the way to please the French people with itself and with us. For we do not fail to recognize even now that from the French people went out, with sacrifices unequalled, much that has been elevating and emancipating for the human race. We wished to live in peace with France; but the demon of dominion, of vanity, of pre-eminence over all others—which you still cherish—called forth the war, brought death and devastation over your land, and to us, in the midst of victory, sadness; for we have lost thousands of our brothers in the triumph, and see the peaceful labors of mind and hand destroyed.

"To you, as author, we give an especial fact for your consideration. The war on your side is songless. Excepting a few cynical street ballads, your soldiers have no song. At first they wished to adopt the 'Marseillaise,' but they must soon have felt it became a lie and a reproach. On your side no song could arise, because every ethical impulse was wanting. But with our army, in camp and on the march, there is the genius of song, in gladness, in confidence in the good right, in wrath against corruption, in the fervor of reconciliation. Give heed to this phenomenon. You will understand it.

"We, as author, have not the mission to stir up the conflict. It is ours to labor for the unity of the human soul in its various phenomenal forms, to cultivate knowledge and human love. When the sword is sheathed—and all hearts wish not long distant—then it will be our new calling to again bring about, as far as it is in our power, unity and the peaceful mutual advancement of intellectual culture.

"I do not know whether you will hear my words, or if you wish to hear them; but I, as an individual, would give testimony of that which Germany desires and what you and your countrymen should strive for.

"BERTHOLD AUERBACH."

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

List of American Vessels Seized by the Canadians.

The Montreal *Gazette* quotes from a pamphlet by a Canadian reviewing President Grant's position respecting the fisheries the following:—

MEMORANDUM OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS SEIZED BY THE IMPERIAL AND CANADIAN CRUISERS DURING 1870, FOR UNLAWFUL FISHING, ETC.

Wompatuck—Seized 27th June, 1870, at Aspy Bay, Nova Scotia; actively fishing close in shore. Captain of vessel admitted having caught fish within the prohibited limits during that day, and that he was aware he was fishing illegally.

J. H. Nickerson—Seized 30th June, 1870, at Ingonish Island, Nova Scotia, actually fishing inside the island, within a mile distant from shore. Had been previously warned three times, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June, before fishing, with notice that vessel would be seized. Captain was personally informed that he had already violated the law by remaining in shore without cause, and was supplied with a copy of Mr. Boutwell's circular to American fishermen.

G. Marshall—Seized 31st July, 1870, at Sandy Beach, inside Gaspe Bay, Quebec; actually fishing, and drawing seine ashore. Previously boarded and warned.

Albert—Seized 20th August, 1870, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; violation of Merchant Shipping act. Owner, master, and crew, by their own plea, own to knowledge of offense.

Clara F. Friend—Seized at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, actually fishing within three miles of shore. Previously warned. Rescued by crew and recaptured.

NOTE.—The three seizures last above named were made by her Majesty's cruisers.

Lettie—Seized 18th August, 1870, inside Gaspe Bay; actually fishing, and having fished for seven days previously within prohibited limits. Had been previously boarded and warned.

Lizzie A. Tarr.—Seized 27th August, 1870, at Seven Island, Quebec, about one hundred miles inside of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence; actively fishing one-quarter of a mile from shore. Master was aware that the vessel was trespassing. Owner subsequently pleaded for release on the ground that he had specially directed said master not to go and fish at that place according to his expressed intention, because he would thereby expose said owner's property to seizure. Master and crew fishing on shares with owner.

A. H. Wenson—Seized 3d September, 1870, near Broad Cove, Sea Wolf Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; actively fishing between island and mainland, distant about one mile and a half from either shore. Previously boarded and warned.

A. J. Franklin—Seized 15th October, 1870, at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, having fished within prohibited limits. Previously warned on the 7th of October. Captain strongly denied having fished, and though boarding-officers felt satisfied that trespass had been committed, he desisted for the time-being from seizing on such assurance. Afterward, proof of actual and extensive fishing within the prohibited limits during 10th and 11th was obtained, and the seizure effected on the 15th October.

Granada—Seized 25th October, 1870, at Port Hood, N. B. Smuggling.

Romp—Seized 8th November, 1870, at Back Bay, N. B., having fished at Grand Manan Island, N. B., within prohibited limits. Master acknowledged being aware of the illegality of such fishing.

White Fawn—Seized 25th November, 1870, at Head Harbor, Campo Bello, N. A., preparing to fish.

SAN DOMINGO.

A Letter from Gerrit Smith.

The Hon. Gerrit Smith has addressed a letter to the Hon. J. C. Churchill, Member of Congress from the Twenty-second district of New York, in which he dissents from President Grant's expressed opinions in regard to San Domingo. After acknowledging the President's strong common sense, his patriotic services, and his impartial benevolence toward men of all races, Mr. Smith claims that there is one objection to the annexation of San Domingo which no arguments can overcome and which all the advantages of the measure cannot overcome. This objection is that "to take from one zone to add to another, and especially from the torrid to add to a temperate zone, is a war upon nature." The tropics belong to the sable races of men; if the laws of nature had full sway there would be a belt of black humanity all around the earth. If the United States take possession of the West India Islands, the blacks necessarily lose their opportunity for self-government, and they will sink info "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Mr. Smith does not object, he says, to the blending of the races, so far as they naturally and gradually come together, but one race should not supplant the other in his own home. The weakness of small nations has always been the plea on which strong nations have extended their "protection" over them. "President Grant intends no ill, but from the day when his scheme shall begin to go into effect, the people of San Domingo will be withering away before the ambitious and greedy Anglo-Saxon."

—A New Orleans merchant has been merry for a week over the receipt of a circular from a New York firm, asking how many dozen skates he would need to meet the demand this winter in the Crescent City.

—The St. Louis alumni of Yale College had their first dinner together on the evening of the 22d. Hon. B. Gratz Brown presided and made a pleasant speech, expressing approval of the proposal to give the alumni a representation in the government of the college.

—During a marriage ceremony in a church in Indianapolis, one evening last week, the gas suddenly went out, leaving all the interested persons standing in dismal darkness. Candles were procured, and the ceremony was completed amid the whispered croakings of a few spectators, who predicted all sorts of direful evils to follow the bad omen.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Siege of Paris.

Capture of Fort Avron.

Prussian and French Movements.

Gambetta at Bordeaux.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

French Refugees.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The French Vice Consul in the Island of Jersey has ordered all French refugees to report to the army headquarters for service in France, immediately. All failing to comply with the order will be considered deserters.

The French have resolved to defend Cambrai at all hazards.

Prussians at St. Quentin.

There is a force of 2000 Prussians at St. Quentin, twenty-five miles south of Cambrai.

The force which lately occupied Arras has evacuated the place, but its precise movements are unknown.

Gambetta at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29—Evening.—The presence here of Gambetta has given great impetus to military preparations. Troops are rapidly going forward to the armies in the field. Many were sent to-day who just arrived from the south of France. Cannon of a new pattern, and small arms, as well as ammunition, have lately been sent to the front at the earnest request of Gambetta.

He Declines an Ovation.

No public reception was tendered him on his arrival here. An effort was made to have him accept an ovation on New Year's Day, but he firmly declined.

The Cold Weather

continues, circumscribing to some extent military operations.

General Bourbaki's Army

is now marching eastward. The General has been charged with a mission to cut the Prussian lines of communication in all directions in that quarter.

General Chanzy

has sent a strong column to Montoire, driving the Prussians out of the place and taking many prisoners.

Prussia's Apology to England.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Prussian Government has replied to the representations of the English Cabinet that it will give indemnity bonds to owners of the British vessels recently destroyed to impede the navigation of the Seine, but declines to compensate sailors for the harsh treatment accorded them. [NOTE.—It will be perceived that a despatch from private sources, published yesterday, does not strictly conform to the above statement from the regular agent of the Associated Press.]

Reported Repulse of an Attack on the Paris Fortifications.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 30.—A despatch just received from Roche-sur-Yonne, of the 29th, reports the landing of a balloon from Paris at that place, with intelligence that the Prussians on Wednesday furiously attacked Forts Rosny, Nogent and Mont Avron.

Some of their siege batteries were unmasked, and an attempt was made at a regular bombardment, but the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The morale of Paris is excellent. A despatch from Rocroi on December 29th says the French artillery at Mezieres prevents the Prussians establishing their siege batteries.

Second Despatch—Capture of Fort Avron.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 29, via London, Dec. 30.—The Prussian 12th Corps has occupied Mont Avron after one day's bombardment. The French in their retreat left behind their dead and many gun-carriages and rifles.

[Fort Avron was the most advanced of the French outworks to the east of Paris, and crowns Mont Avron, a considerable elevation six miles distant from the city walls. It is not a part of the original defenses, but has been constructed recently. The Germans commenced the assault upon this point to secure it as a base of operations against the original outlying forts adjacent. If the report of its capture should prove true, the Germans have made a good beginning in their bombardment. The bombardment of Avron commenced on Tuesday, the 27th inst., the Saxon contingent conducting the operations.]

Successful Sortie from Belfort.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A despatch from Belfort reports a successful sortie by the garrison, in which the Prussians were badly punished.

Telegraph Working Badly.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The land lines between London and the cable are working badly, owing to a heavy fall of snow.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 30—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 91⅛@91⅞ for money and account. Bonds quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 88⅝; of 1865, old, 88⅜; of 1867, 87⅝; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks steady; Erie, 19⅜; Illinois Central, 113⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 8⅜d.; Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week amounted to 54,000 bales, including 9000 for export and 2000 for speculation. Stock, 379,000 bales, of which 109,000 are American. Receipts, 95,000 bales, including 75,000 American. Other articles unchanged.

FROM NEW YORK.

Disastrous Fire in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—This morning a row of eleven two-story frame buildings on Utica avenue and Bergen street, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire. Twenty-two families are homeless and in the cold without shelter. The buildings were valued at $2500 each, insured, it is said, in the Phoenix Company. The total loss is estimated at $35,000. Eight of the houses were owned by Jeremiah Boshey, two by Christopher Gibbons, and one by a Mr. Barney.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Navigation of the Potomac Suspended.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The ice in the Potomac is from five to seven inches thick. Navigation is totally suspended, the mail steamers, despite their iron prows, being entirely unable to break a way through. The ferry steamers have been obliged to lay up, and travel hence South is by way of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Child Burned to Death.

A child, aged two months, was burned to death yesterday, the mother having locked it up in her frame tenement before she went into another part of the city. On her return she found her house had been destroyed by fire during her absence, and her infant perished in the flames. The Coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Stocks strong. Money tight at 7 per cent. gold to 1-16. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 107⅜; do. 1865, do. 107⅜; do. 1865, new, 110⅜; do. 1867, 110⅜; do. 1868, 111; 10-40s, 106⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 92⅝; Canton Co., 64; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91⅜; Erie, 22⅜; Reading, 98⅞; Adams Express, 64⅜; Michigan Central, 115¾; Michigan Southern, 92; Illinois Central, 136⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 105⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 45.

THE GREAT STORM.

The Longest Voyage Between Philadelphia and Boston—A Narrow Escape.

The schooner James H. Moore sailed from Philadelphia for Boston on the 15th of November, and made the run to Vineyard Sound in thirty hours; but such was the weather that she was unable to anchor off Hyannis before the 13th of December. She sailed on the 14th, but was compelled to drop anchor in three fathoms off Chatham that evening. On the morning of the 15th a gale parted the schooner's chains, and she was blown 420 miles out to sea; for six consecutive days a hurricane swept the sea, and the schooner lost and split sails and had her galley smashed; lost rudder head, and began to leak at the rate of six thousand strokes an hour. The captain was obliged to keep the pumps going night and day to keep her from sinking. December 22, lat. 40 deg. 20 min., long. 68 deg., at 4 A. M. signalled a mail steamship, which bore down upon the schooner, but paid no heed to her, even though she was in a sinking condition. On the 25th, lat 37 deg., long. 73 deg. 30 min., the schooner was spoken by the schooner Dauntless, from Demerara for New York, who lay by her for 23 hours, but could render no assistance, as a tremendous sea was running. On the 28th, off Fire Island, was taken in tow by the pilot boat Fannie, and towed to New York.

The brig S. V. Nichols, which arrived at this port yesterday from Matanzas, encountered fearful storms, with hail and snow, after passing Hatteras. On Christmas day, William Schlojell, a native of Bremen, slipped from the icy deck and was drowned.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

BURNED TO DEATH.

Shocking Catastrophe in New Jersey.

On Christmas eve, Mr. Thomas Mandeville, son of Mr. Jacob Mandeville, a wealthy farmer residing at Lower Pompton, Morris county, N. J., went with his wife to visit his father-in-law, Mr. Schuyler, living between Bloomingdale and Pompton. Having occasion to be out late that night at a raffle, young Mandeville told his wife that he would sleep with his brother-in-law in an out-building where a room was nicely fitted up, and which building was connected with the barn and sheds of the farm. They retired to bed about midnight, but young Schuyler awaking about 3 A. M. found the room full of smoke and awoke Mandeville. After vainly endeavoring to put out the flames, the young men prepared to escape.

The room being in the second story, Mandeville assisted Schuyler in escaping from the window, by holding a sheet down which he slid, and then turned back into the room while Schuyler aroused the family. On returning the room was seen to be in flames, and Mandeville could not be found. Some eighteen horses were removed from the stable, but eight cows, with a large lot of hay, grain, and implements, were destroyed. On the burning out of the fire, a few bones and the teeth of young Mandeville were found in the ashes, and it is supposed that instead of following Schuyler through the window, he attempted to leave by the stairway and was suffocated. Mandeville was a young man of considerable means, and was universally esteemed.

GENERALITIES.

A HORRIBLE MATRICIDE.

A man named Michael Dingham, living on Clinton street, Elizabeth, murdered his mother, Mrs. Mary Dingham, at 11·30 o'clock yesterday forenoon. The murdered woman was the wife of John Dingham, who is employed at the Cordage Works in Elizabeth, and was sixty years of age, having five grown-up children, one of whom, a daughter, lives at home. Jealousy on account of this sister of the murderer is said to have led to the terrible deed. Michael deliberately shot his mother, the ball entering her right eye and coming out at the back of her head, after which he speedily made his escape. The murderer is a man of about 30 years, and has a wife, and a son 7 years of age. The police of the different cities have been notified of the murder and furnished with a description of its perpetrator, and he will probably soon be apprehended. The excitement in Elizabeth is intense, and threats are fiercely made against the murderer should he be captured. The police surround the dwelling where the terrible act was committed.

ICE IN THE HUDSON.

The river is effectually closed from Albany to Rhinebeck, a distance of sixty miles, with ice six inches thick. At Catskill the Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies are preparing to harvest the crop. The steamboat Connecticut, in endeavoring to force her way south past Germantown on Wednesday, sustained serious damage, her hull being injured so that it was found necessary to run her on the flats on the west shore to prevent her from sinking. She is heavily laden with an assorted cargo, which will be forwarded to New York by the Hudson River Railroad. She is now surrounded by huge masses of ice, and will probably remain in her present position until spring.

The steamboat Norwich reached Poughkeepsie last night from above. Her captain stated that he ran through six-inch ice for three miles south of Rhinebeck.

FROM THE ALTAR TO THE GRAVE.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, December 7, 1870, at Lexington, Ky., Maggie B. Beck to James Corcoran.

DIED.—December 27, in Washington, D. C., Maggie Beck Corcoran, wife of James Corcoran, aged 21 years.

The first of the above notices was published in the *Star* about three weeks ago; the other appears in our obituary column to-day, and together they tell a sorrowful story. Mrs. Corcoran, who stood before the altar a bride just twenty days ago, died of typhoid fever at 11·30 o'clock this morning, at No. 1509 H street, between Fifteenth street and Vermont avenue. She was well known in Washington society, and fashionable circles generally, being the daughter of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, and was married, as above stated, to Mr. James Corcoran, nephew of W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of this city, on the 7th inst. The marriage was attended with great ceremony, and the bridal pair reached this city on Thursday, the 15th instant, when symptoms of typhoid fever, noticed by some of her friends before her marriage, developed to such an extent that she was soon taken down with the disease which has terminated so fatally.—*Washington Star.*

TROUBLES OF A TENOR.

Signor Brignoli Prosecuted in a Chicago Court—He Puts his Enemies to Flight.

The Chicago *Republican* of Wednesday has the following:—

Signor P. Brignoli, of which the P. may stand for Pietro, Pasquale, Presto, Pianissimo, or Pianosso, the world knows not, although the world knows P. Brignoli as well as it knows its own father. Indeed, the civilized American who has not heard and admired the "silver-toned tenor" might as well confess himself a nobody, and make way with himself at once.

It may be said, however, by way of celebrating Sig. Brig.'s virtues, that he sings the best high B flat, wears the best clothes, caters the best *soupir*, and, when opportunity presents, drives the best team of any man in America.

HIS SALADS

and ragouts have always an individuality and display, collectively, the versatility which bespeaks genius. There is one, which he makes for Mad'lle Nilsson, which contains every possible ingredient except strychnine, hydrocyanic acids and belladona. He will keep an audience or a party waiting an hour for his changes of costume with the easiest grace conceivable in a corpulent compatriot of Christopher Columbus. He can gush with sentiment, or effervesce with mirth, and he can turn a Fairbank scale at 229. Sig. Brig. was up yesterday before no less (and no greater) a dignitary than Chief Justice Banyon, on a suit for debt. The way it happened was this:—A man named Batey came into possession of an old claim of $40 against an Italian opera company, which one Chizzola had brought here, or attempted to bring here, early last summer, and which had been dubbed by its slippery impressario the

"BRIGNOLI OPERA TROUPE."

Chizzola, who should at once anglicize his name into Chiseler, had also given out to some that it was Brignoli's enterprise. Accordingly, when Batey heard that the great tenor was coming to Chicago with Nilsson, he exclaimed "Fee! faw! fum!" etc., meaning that he would get out a *capias* against the silver-voiced tenor the moment he should set his airy foot on Chicago soil.

MANRICO CAPTURED WITH A CAPIAS.

The *capias* was served. Brignoli took it with more equanimity than silver-voiced tenors usually take *capiases*. He agreed to appear before the solemn bar of Banyon at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He possessed a mind conscious of its own rectitude as well as a voice conscious of its own altitude.

Batey was there before him, and had George Garrison and Guy Magee there on attachments, as witnesses. But they couldn't swear to much, and were soon utterly put to rout by the production of the ominous document. It read thus, and was duly attested by a notary public:—

THE CONTRACT.

"Memorandum of the engagement made between C Chezzola & Co and P Brignoli for the term of Five Weeaks for Italian Opera commensing in New York May 1870 and continuing two weeks—thence in Chicago for two weeks, and two weeks also in Cincinnati for one week Signar Brignoli will receive from Sig Chizzola and company for his services as *reno* tennor assoluto the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) per week payable weekly and also all travelling expenses.

"C. A. CHIZZOLA & CO."

A BAD SPELL.

This document, spelled as it is, held the Court spell-bound. It showed that Sig. Brig's relations to the Chizzola concern were only those of a hired singer, and hence that he was not responsible for any bills of their contracting.

HE IS FREE.

The erudite Judge remarked that this was a very hintricate and hextraordinary case. On minute search he had found nothing in Blackstone or in Haines' Township Laws concerning reno tennor hassolutos, and would 'ave to decide the case on general principles. He should dismiss the case as a

HUNJUSTIFIABLE PROSECUTION.

If a reno tennor hassoluto couldn't go about the country diffusing his liquied melodies without being capiassed in every town on an 'abeas corpus, it was time the practice was rebuked. He had a great mind to send the plaintiff up for vagrancy.

The vivas of Brignoli's friends rent the air. They would have borne him on their shoulders from the court-room, but he was a trifle over weight and the stairway was narrow.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

A Boy Falls Headforemost into a Well Fifty Feet Deep and is Uninjured.

The Princeton (Ill.) *Republican* of the 22d says:—

On Thursday last a five-year old boy, belonging to a Swedish gentleman named Nelson, undertook to investigate the mysteries of an old well some fifty-five feet in depth, or, at least, some of the trappings with which the well was covered, and, finding a large hole in one of the boards, concluded to take 'a peep below the scenes.' Inserting his head into the hole and looking about its surroundings, he slipped through so far that he was unable to get back again.

However, he made vigorous efforts to recover his usual perpendicular condition, screamed like a scared Indian and so badly frightened the children playing with him that they scampered away into the house. Tugging and working for dear life, he gradually became exhausted, began to lose his hold on the board, and at last his feet assumed an upright position in the air, and down he dropped into the well, falling about fifty feet before striking water. It was a fearful plunge, and yet, strange to say, he was not harmed in the least. The well was not a large one, and his escape from instant death seems to be unaccountable. The theory is, that he not only escaped touching the walls, but that somehow in the fall he turned partially round, and when he struck the water, which was about five feet deep, he came up head foremost.

The little fellow, too, must have had some presence of mind, for no sooner had he recovered from the shock of the fall than he grabbed hold of the chinking in the side of the well, and saved himself from a watery grave. By this time the frightened children had alarmed the parents in the house, and, as soon as possible the well-bucket was lowered, and a Mr. Mosher went down after the boy. He found him clinging to the side of the well, helped him into the bucket, and he was then drawn up.

INTERESTING PHENOMENA.

Earthquakes at Sunday Islands.

A correspondent of the Auckland *Herald* says:—"Through the kindness of Captain Wilson I am enabled to send to you, for the information of the public, intelligence of some very interesting phenomena that have just been witnessed in these seas—the fresh existence, in active operation, of two volcanic islands, thrown up to heights respectively 300 feet and 250 feet, in the harbor of the Sunday Islands. Some severe shocks of earthquakes were felt a week previous to the appearance of the first volcano, enveloping all in a chaos of confusion; one shock dividing the island most effectually, and sending up with immense force from the centre of the harbor a continuous admixture of stones, mud, charred wood, etc., to a height of about 2000 feet. These submarine disturbances of mother earth have, of course, thrown the Sunday Islanders into great adversity, and one family of whites (American), found there by Captain Wilson, would most likely have perished but for his timely assistance."

—A Massachusetts man who attempted to evade paying twenty cents fare on a railroad, and failed at that, has made an unwilling visit to a court room, and disbursed $15·40 therefor.

ALL FOR HAIR.

Terrific Encounter Between Two Females.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A deadly feud of long standing between two young and most lovely and accomplished ladies of this city unhappily culminated last evening in a terrible encounter.

The melancholy affair seems to have originated in a jealousy which sprung up between the combatants concerning the attentions of a young gentleman, who is addicted to the highly improper practice of dispensing his affections indiscriminately, and loves not wisely but too muchly. At first the fair rivals developed a sort of coolness in their demeanor to one another, which gradually deepened into a positive frigidity of feeling. Meanwhile the fickle young gentleman continued to part his hair in the middle and smile on either side with an air that was childlike and bland.

The rivalry of the damsels grew more intense, until they were accustomed to make faces and rudely jostle against one another if they met in the street. The hostility of feeling gradually enlisted the sympathies of friends of the respective parties, and they went abroad in bevies of half a dozen or less. Whenever these antagonistic forces came in contact, all would make faces, the opposing platoons would refuse to give an inch of the walk, and some of the spirited young ladies would remark:—"Oh, my, what a perfect fright of a hat!" "That's her mother's old brown silk done over," and other incendiary expressions. The actual combat was one of the most terrific ever witnessed.

Their respective retainers gathered around and mingled their screams of exultation or derision as the chances of victory seemed to vary. Locks of luxuriant hair bestrewed the pave, with strips of ribbons, mohair, bundles of shavings, and other debris. A section of panier and the entire stuffing of a chignon were picked up after the conflict. The fight finally ended in the total discomfiture of one of the damsels, and the other lovely warrioress marched gaily off with her friends, having won undisputed right to the whole of the sidewalk. Her triumph was short-lived, however, as a warrant was speedily issued for the victor on the charge of assault and battery, a most unromantic application of a lady's name, to be sure. The case, however, is not to be a case, legally speaking. An unknown amount of greenbacks have plastered over and mollified the bruises and internal wounds of the vanquished party—all to keep the modest victor's name out of the papers.

—The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* reports that, owing to the intense cold, the wires of the Western Union Telegraph line, between that city and Lewiston, were broken on Saturday in nearly fifty places. The wires were put up during the hot weather last summer, and, contracting with the cold, snapped like threads.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Dec. 30, 1870.

As usual towards the close of the year there is a very active demand for money to-day from business men to enable them to meet their January obligations, and with a large proportion of the floating capital kept out of the market until the second day of January, when dividends and interests fall due, money appears scarce because not accessible. In one form or other fully twenty millions in gold and currency will be added to the present circulation during the next ten days in this city alone, the effect of which will be to afford relief to the market. Rates are very firm at 6½@7½ per cent. on call, and at 7½@9 per cent. on choice commercial paper.

Gold is moderately active and a fraction higher, with sales ranging from 110⅝@110¾, closing at the latter.

Government bonds meet with a steady inquiry, and prices show a further improvement on most of the list.

Stocks were moderately active and strong. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 100.

Reading Railroad was in demand, and advanced, selling at 49·44@49½. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 62¼. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 59, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45¼. 37⅝ was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there was a brisk demand for Lehigh, which sold at 33½@33¾, the latter b. o. In the balance of the list the only sales were Mechanics' Bank at 31¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1300 City 6s, New.. op&....	100	2 sh Mech Bank..	31¼
$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s cash .	90¾	20 sh 2d & 3d St..	55½
$9000 do......s5.	90¾	28 sh Read..d bill.	49⅝
$1000 do......s5.	90¾	100 do....&in.	49·44
$1000 Ca & Bur R 6s	89	10 do..d bill.	49⅝
$400 Leh Con ln....	78	100 sh Leh Nav..b5.	33¾
21 sh Leh V.d bill lots....	59	100 do.....b60.	33¾
20 do.c&p.c..	59	700 do......ls.	33⅝
		600 do..ls.b60.	33⅝
		400 do.......c.	32⅞

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 107½@107⅝; do. 1864, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do., July, 1865, 109¾@110; do., July, 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1868, 111@111⅛; 5s, 10-40, 106⅜@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅛@110⅜. Gold, 110⅝@110⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113⅛; do. 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1865, new, 109⅞@110; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110⅞@111⅛; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110@110⅛; Gold, 110⅝@110⅞; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 720@740; Central Pacific Railroad, 920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 530@550.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅝	11·09 A. M.	111⅛
10·24 "	110⅞	11·07 "	110⅞
10·30 "	111⅛	12·00 M.	111⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.—Bark—In Quercitron there has been considerable movement and large sales of No. 1 were reported on private terms.

Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand, and we notice sales at 11@11½c. ℔ lb. Timothy is nominal at $5·50. Flaxseed scarce, and commands $2@2·10.

In the Flour market there is decidedly more activity, the demand both for shipment and home consumption having improved. The sales comprise 1600 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms; 400 barrels Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@6·75; 600 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@7·25. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal we notice a sale of 150 barrels Brandywine on private terms.

Prime Wheat is in steady demand, and we again advance our quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels Western red at $1·46@1·50, and 800 bushels do. amber at $1·52. Rye sells at 88@90c. for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is quiet, with limited offerings; sales of yellow at 78c., and Western mixed at 75@76c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 55@56c.

Whisky is stronger and in small supply. We quote Western iron-bound at 94c. and some wood at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Arrived, steamship Colorado, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......DECEMBER 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........22 | 11 A. M.......31 | 2 P. M.......34

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Span. bark Adelaide, Gondra, Bilboa, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Charles E. Raymond, Kelley, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, 9 days from Boston, with mdse. to Baeder & Adamson.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A SAMPLE OF PRIESTLY INTOLERANCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is a clergyman in this city who, when lately asked to read the burial service over a dead man, declined on account of the profession which the deceased had followed in his lifetime. Most people may have supposed that this kind of intolerance—perhaps the most revolting and indecent that the human mind can conceive—was a thing of the past. But human bigotry and stupidity never become obsolete; they are only held in check by public opinion. There are Jesuits who would gladly revive all the horrors of the Inquisition, and would have a better relish for their dinners if they could send a few unbelievers to the stake for the good of their souls. We do not hear of so many cases of priestly intolerance as formerly, not because the appetite for intolerance has died out, but because people are a little more afraid of public exposure than they used to be. But, as we have said, New York can boast of one clergyman who does not fear to provoke the indignation and contempt of his fellow-men. A certain friend of a dead man went to him the other day and asked him to perform the last offices of the Church over the body. The minister declined because of the calling the deceased had pursued.

The name of this minister is Rev. William T. Sabine, and the dead man over whom he refused to read the funeral service was the late George Holland, the actor. The deceased had borne through life an excellent character—he had, among other things, earned his living honestly, had brought up his children honorably, had tried as well as he could to do credit to the calling which he followed. None of us can do much more than that, no matter what we may call ourselves—and not all of us do so much. But Mr. Holland had committed an unpardonable sin, in the eyes of Rev. William T. Sabine—he had earned his living by trying to please the public on the stage. For this offense, in the eyes of a Christian minister, he was fit only to be buried like a dog, and his surviving relatives were to be denied those last consolations of religion which we are accustomed to think even murderers, standing at the foot of the gallows, have a right to ask. We may think what we please of any man's profession during his life—but to follow him with resentment after death on account of it, to pronounce a decree that he is fit only for the bottomless pit, and that no word of a Redeemer's love or of the resurrection should be pronounced over his grave—there is something so horrible in all this that we can scarcely believe it has really occurred in our own day and our own city. It is like the insolent profanity of a priest of the Middle Ages. Who is it that has a right to pronounce a judgment on his brother's soul? Rev. Mr. Sabine comes forward in answer to that question and tells us that he is the man. He can judge by a man's occupation whether he is entitled to Christian burial or not. He stands wrapped in a cloak of bigotry, which he mistakes for the mantle of infallibility, and presumes to anticipate the unerring judgment to be pronounced at that bar before which he, as well as the "wicked actor," must one day be arraigned. Mr Sabine is an anachronism. He should have lived in the days when no harm was thought of using the rack and the thumbscrew as stimulants to men's religious faith. As it is his lot to live in the nineteenth century, he ought either to accommodate himself to its tone of thought, or at least retire from a church upon which he brings discredit. The son of the late Mr. Holland might well have addressed him in the words of *Laertes*, slightly modified—written by a man who was an actor, and lies buried within a Christian church, a fact which Mr. Sabine has doubtless often reflected upon with a shudder:—

> "I tell thee, churlish priest,
> A minist'ring angel shall my '*father*' be,
> When thou liest howling."

DECAY OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Mikado of Japan, the other day, in a State ceremonial in which it was designed that his sovereignty, dating from the era of the gods, should be fully set forth to the worshipping populace, sent in the front of the procession the ancient royal chariot, closely veiled and covered, before which the people knelt, and made the day hideous with devotion, while the Mikado comfortably jogged along and dozed unseen in a plain carriage in the rear of the procession. John Bull hit long ago upon the same clever expedient to rid the real governing power of the country of both troublesome salaams and fault-finding. He keeps up an ancient system of royalty and nobility which creaks and lumbers along in front of the nation, bediamonded and bespangled, big and bright enough to draw all the worship and abuse, while the real power lies behind in a half-dozen plain men who represent the commonalty. Of late, however, hints begin to multiply on every side that the people are tired of salaaming and koo-tooing before this ancient chariot, in which, as everybody knows, the king is not to be found. John Bull begins to question whether this gigantic sham is worth its price, when that price exhausts the best labor and life of the people.

The member in this governing system which attracted most attention to its weakness during the last year has been the House of Lords. The Peers, being men of education and a good deal of mental force, forget sometimes that they are only part of a State ceremonial, and attempt to assume a little real authority, when it is ludicrous to observe how promptly the check-strings are pulled, and they are reduced to their ignoble woodenness again. Most noticeably was this the case in the two instances when they brought themselves in collision with the popular feeling, on the questions of the Irish Church and Land bill. No American college boy, in his debating club, could inveigh more bitterly against "the decaying aristocracy of England" than the leading English journals themselves. The House of Lords was reminded, with unmistakable significance, that coronets, quarterings, and oak-leaves were baubles pretty and rich enough wherewith to amuse themselves and the vulgar, but did by no means include the reins of government. The encroachment was one of such peculiar irritation as to betray even the wary *Times* into speaking the impolitic whole truth. The next most influential journal in "the fourth estate" protested against the very existence of "a house in which the true government was powerless, because in it the nation was entirely unrepresented. The machine cannot go on forever," continues this journal, "with the draft-horse pulling one way and the thoroughbred another. The waste of power in the working beast is becoming too great for endurance." So dangerous did the outcry become against this useless Second Chamber, which threatened to load the working beast to death, that even *The Saturday Review*, which is the exponent of the aristocracy, yet shrewd enough to see the temper of the times, endeavored to reconcile the people with the ills they have:—

> "The House of Lords is the product of centuries of political existence. No one could invent it, or create it, or reproduce it. That it should have so much power and yet so little power, that it should be so respectable and yet so moderate, that it should not be a sham and yet should know so well that it must yield when those who have the real government of the country bid it yield, is something very extraordinary and very accidental in the general history of politics. That the present state of things should be permanent seems, we confess, very unlikely."

It suggested as an original plan to solve the difficulty that the House of Lords should be kept up for the honor of the country, but that the Lords should stay out of it. "One of the easiest, quietest, and most natural modes of the House of Lords dying out would be that no peer should think it worth while to attend. A peer is just as great, just as rich, and just as happy a man whether he goes to the House of Lords or not." That Government must be thoroughly decayed at heart which is drawn to childish tricks and shams such as these to keep up the semblance of life. The questions on which Peers and Commons have been brought in contact lately were but of transient importance. The significant point, to a cool spectator, was the vindictive eagerness with which any movement toward independent power by the Peers was met by the demand from Commons, people, and press that the House of Lords be put upon final trial, whether it shall stand or not.

The dangers of such emergencies have been passed over in the last year by the unconditional surrender of the Peers, as in the matter of the Church bill, or by the wholesale creation of enough new peers to defeat the old ones who stood by their order—a shirking manœuvre which is paltry and ludicrous in the extreme. The plain fact is that the people of England have outgrown their Government. With its childish trappings and unmeaning symbols, it becomes their adult strength, intelligence, and sound common sense much as the swaddling clothes of the infant would the limbs of the full-grown man. They show now and then with a fierce impatience that they are conscious of this. The same people who bowed down to and worshipped as the first gentleman in Europe the padded libertine, George IV, treat with a contemptuous indifference the dull, inefficient Queen and her duller, sensual sons. Even the projected marriage of the Princess Louise with a subject, who is in reality a commoner, which, whether it was so meant or not, might have served as a sop to Cerberus, has only provoked an indignant outbreak of the prevailing feeling. The radical meeting in London the other day not only protested against the infliction of a heavy dowry for this useless member of the sham system of power upon an overtaxed and starving people, but urged the demolition of the whole false fabric and the establishment of a republic! In short, the middle-class Englishman, who hates sham as thoroughly as any man on earth, finds this divine white elephant left to him by slavish forefathers an insupportable weight, and is heartily tired of bowing and posturing before it one minute and reducing it to order the next by a few wholesome thwacks. Yet he clings to precedent as to his God; and the idea of a republic is obnoxious to him principally because it is American.

But the impending changes in England are among the most important subjects which the world's history offers to-day; they are no less certain than those in France. Revolutions which grow out of the growth of national thought and development rest on a surer basis than those which depend on starvation and blood.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO WITH MORMON POLYGAMY?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mormonism perennially afflicts the Congress of the United States, and throws discredit upon the republic in the estimation of every civilized nation in the world. For the last twenty years scarcely a session has passed without a controversy over this obtrusive and disagreeable subject; and its constant recurrence exhibits the difficulty experienced in dealing with it.

The Republican party in 1857 pledged to the nation its best attention to two pre-eminently interesting things—"slavery and polygamy, twin relics of barbarism." The first has been disposed of; the other still remains intact, and is every day gaining an extension of life. Indeed, all the efforts to reach it seem only to contribute to it a greater vitality and to give it opportunity of exhibiting still greater boldness.

The time was when the Mormon apostles and elders were indignant at the charge of practising polygamy, and denied it publicly with fierce wrath. They subsequently prevaricated and dodged the accusation; and then they stealthily passed from denial to tacit admission, and then to open approval of the system, ending by fulminating damnation against the rest of mankind who reject it.

Slavery is abolished; reconstruction is now settled and out of the way; and apparently Congress is again to be occupied with the remaining relic of barbarism, and this time we hope will be the last. One of the distinguished Senators from Massachusetts assumes the task of leadership in this controversy. Will he be more successful than his predecessors?

The great cause of failure hitherto has been the general ignorance of Congress respecting the condition of the people of Utah. To-day there should be no blundering—there need be none. The opening of that mountain country by the Pacific Railroad has afforded the members of Congress as much facility for seeing Utah as they ever had for visiting New Orleans. Many of them, from both the House and Senate, have availed themselves of the opportunity of studying the question there during the past season. Besides all this, the unity that has characterized the reign of Brigham Young is at an end, and now a bold, free press in Salt Lake, under his very eyes, is furnishing the necessary facts and arguments with which his colossal power can be reached and demolished. Everything shows that the thinking, respectable portion of the people, who constitute public opinion there, are ripe and ready for any action of Congress that is consistent and just.

The last bill, that of Mr. Cullom, essayed too much; and its retrospective character excited the alarm of the country, and created for the Mormons the sympathy that retained the bill in the Senate. That experience should be suggestive, and induce the conclusion that this Mormon question should be looked at soberly and with a full understanding of the operation and results of legislation. If it be true, as is frequently asserted, that very many of the Mormon people themselves are tired of their experiment in Oriental habits, Congress should facilitate their return to the monogamy of Christianity. Branding sincere and somewhat ignorant women with prostitution, and their offspring with bastardy, is neither the way to secure their attention to what Congress would do for them, nor the way to gain the listening ears of those whom they call their husbands. If the adoption of the institution of the patriarchs has seemed to many Mormons a mistake, a matter of regret, an oppression, such legislation as will afford persons of this class an honorable discharge from its obligations will be hailed with gratitude; while the slightest semblance of persecution, or anything that can be so construed, will be eagerly clutched by the leaders, and made the rallying point by them for all the stubbornness and pride of their own natures, and of those in the same position as themselves.

There are seemingly some persons in Utah and in Washington endeavoring to work out some such programme as we suggest. Cannot Congress assist them, and use them toward the solution of this difficulty? Polygamy has clearly not the sacred character and obligation upon all the Mormons that has been claimed for it; or why is it that Mr. Hooper, the delegate from the Territory to Congress, the defender of polygamy, is himself the husband of but one wife? During last summer another gentleman from that Territory, assisting the delegate in Washington against the Cullom bill, was also a single-married man. It is asserted by representatives from Salt Lake that only a small proportion of the men are polygamists, and many of these are repentant. It seems a fitting time to grapple with the subject by the adoption of just, humane, and effective legislation.

THE TREASURY—TAKING TOO MUCH MONEY FROM THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Secretary of the Treasury seems to have but one idea, and that is to accumulate the largest amount of money possible in the coffers of the Government. He loves to gloat over the mass of wealth there as a miser does over his money bags. He imagines, we suppose, that he can point to this as the result of his wisdom in administering the affairs of the Treasury Department, and say to the people, see how carefully I have collected the revenue and piled up your wealth. But he underrates the sagacity of the people. They can see that this enormous and surplus revenue—this vast unemployed capital of a hundred millions and upwards—is wrung from their hard earnings. It is, in fact, an unnecessary and monstrous exaction from an overtaxed people. The hundred to a hundred and fifty millions which Mr. Boutwell keeps hoarded up all the time, and has kept hoarded from the time he took charge of the Treasury, is so much money taken away from productive industry. In the hands of the people it would earn a much larger sum and add greatly to the wealth of the nation. But that is not the only loss. Lying in the Treasury vaults it is dead capital. Put out at interest, or, what would have amounted to nearly the same thing, applied to the liquidation of the debt, from six to nine millions a year would have been saved. The Secretary has lost for the country from twelve to eighteen millions during the time he has been in office by this ridiculous policy of hoarding. This loss, as we said, is in addition to what the people have lost in having the money taken away from their industrial pursuits unnecessarily. The remark of the Saviour about the unprofitable servant who had kept his master's talent wrapped up unemployed is applicable to Mr. Boutwell.

We said the Secretary seemed to have but this one idea. He has, however, another, which also operates injuriously and keeps up burdensome taxation. That is to make the people of the present time pay off the debt which can be paid better and easier in the future—to make us who have borne the heavy burdens of the war and spilled our blood for the Union pay all the cost. This is both unreasonable and unjust. Those who are to come after us will enjoy the blessings we have purchased by our blood and treasure, and ought to contribute something to liquidate the remaining part of the cost, especially when we consider that they will feel the burden much less than we do. In ten years the population of this country will be probably nearly a half more than it is now, or near sixty millions, and the national wealth will be increased in a greater ratio. Why, then, should not the people of the next decade, or of the next twenty years, pay a portion of the debt? Mr. Boutwell delights to boast of reducing the debt at the rate of a hundred millions or more a year. He thinks that gives him great credit for financial ability with the people, and will make him a popular man for the Presidency or some other high honor. But the people are not so blind. They know the money comes from them and they are oppressed to raise it. Suppose a banker's clerk, who has handed to him a large sum of money by his employer to go and pay a debt of the bank, should boast of what he accomplishes, as if the money belonged to him, should we not think his conduct ridiculous? Just as reasonable is it for Mr. Boutwell to claim the credit of paying the national debt, when the money pours in upon him from the burdensome taxes imposed by Congress.

It is not a question of the ability of the country to raise an enormous revenue and to pay off the debt rapidly. That it can do undoubtedly. Though not as rich as England in accumulated capital, it has greater and more varied natural resources. There is, in fact, a wonderful elasticity in the capabilities of the country. We have seen what an extraordinary strain it could bear during the most gigantic and costly war of modern times. It may well be doubted if any country could have brought out in so short a time such stupendous resources. Then, since the close of the war what vast sums have been raised and what an enormous amount of debt, floating and organized, has been discharged! But, as was said, it is not a question of ability to bear taxation—it is one of economy, of justice, of financial wisdom.

A merchant who should spend all his cash as it comes in—should anticipate his unmatured obligations and leave himself without sufficient ready means to carry on his business or to extend it, would be regarded a stupid man. More business is done and more wealth made by a judicious use of credit than by actual cash. It is the same with nations as with individuals. To draw away the capital of the people unnecessarily by taxation cripples the industry of a country, retards the creation of wealth, and tends to keep a nation poor. The money taken from the people would be worth much more to them in their industrial pursuits than it is to the Government, and would add far more to the national wealth. In one case it is creative and in the other exhaustive. What, then, is the true policy for us to pursue? Simply to raise no more revenue than the current economical wants of the Government require, with a small margin for a sinking fund to keep up the process of liquidating the debt. The people would not be satisfied if some of the debt were not paid annually, but a sinking fund of twenty to twenty-five millions would be ample at present. Thus the debt would waste away insensibly, and the people would not feel it. The credit of the Government would stand just as high or higher. Our ability to pay would be shown, while the wealth of the nation would be more augmented. Taxes to the amount of a hundred millions a year or more might be taken off. There would then be revenue enough to pay all the current expenses of government and twenty-five millions of the debt a year. Let this reduction be made and the money now in the Treasury be applied to paying the debt. The burdens of the people will be lightened, industry will greatly revive, and before six months Mr. Boutwell will have again a surplus in the Treasury. The whole policy of the Secretary should be reversed. If he has not the ability or financial skill to take the initiative in the policy we indicate, Congress ought to force it upon him. A large revenue leads to extravagance and corruption. The vital question now is to reduce taxation and to bring the revenue down to the wants of an economical administration of the Government.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2pd

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
21 ly Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

FINANCIAL.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1 1m*

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
55 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
86 PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26$ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26$

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26$

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1871,
COUPONS.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,
DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The fourteenth anniversary of the Bethany Mission for the instruction and relief of colored persons was celebrated last evening at the Mission House, on Brandywine street, above Fifteenth.

—About a quarter of 9 o'clock last evening the back building of the three-story brownstone dwelling No. 1325 North Broad street, owned by William M. Seyfert, and occupied by the Misses Bean as a female seminary, was destroyed by fire. There was no one in the house at the time the fire was discovered, the servant girls having left the premises early in the afternoon. The flames were first seen by the family of David Flemming, occupying the house adjoining. The building was broken into and the kitchen found in flames. The fire spread rapidly, and before it was extinguished the rear building was in ruins. The furniture in the front part of the house was greatly damaged by water. The loss is estimated at $2000.

—Seven hundred hands were discharged on Saturday at the Navy Yard.

Domestic Affairs.

—Members of the Legislature are beginning to arrive at Harrisburg.

—The Apache Indians of Arizona are again active in committing depredations.

—Much crime prevails at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the offenders are principally juveniles.

—Mrs. Belknap, wife of the Secretary of War, died at Washington last evening, after an illness of several months.

—A special meeting of the American Institute, of New York, was held last night, to devise plans for an international exposition in 1876.

—Heavy seizures of cigars and tobacco have recently been made at some of the factories in Lowell, Mass., by the revenue officers.

—Orders have been received from the War Department for the removal of all the settlers from the Miami Indian reservation in Kansas.

—A blast of 60,000 pounds of powder was successfully exploded in a mining operation in California yesterday, which was the heaviest mining blast ever fired in that State.

—The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued instructions to the Collector of Customs of New York relative to the settlement of certain doubtful points arising under the tariff act of July 14, 1870.

—John H. Surratt delivered a lecutre in Baltimore last night, and at its conclusion was arrested by a deputy marshal on the charge of not having paid his tax as a tobacco dealer in that city two years ago.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Germans evacuated Dijon on the approach of the French, and the latter now hold that city. The French claim that the battle of Pont-Noyelles was a success for the French Army of the North. It is reported that the Crown Prince and Duke of Saxony have been sent to Amiens to assist General Manteuffel. The Germans are now near Cambray.

The Prussians, on Wednesday, occupied the line between Duclair and Saintpear, and were apparently concentrating their forces behind the town of Bolbec, where an engagement with the French defenders of Havre is imminent.

The order of accusation against M. Noel, for alleged complicity in the massacre committed by the Greek brigands, has been countermanded.

Hong Kong dispatches of December 13 state that quiet prevailed in the north of China. It was expected that the river Peiho would soon be frozen up, in which event communication by water with Tien-Tsin would be suspended.

Montevideo advices of November 19 report continued fighting, and that trade was quiet.

The French government has sent a formal complaint to the Austrian Cabinet concerning the employment of the rolling stock of Austrian railways for south German military purposes. The result is the appointment by the authorities of commissioners to inquire into the truth of the charges preferred by France. Communication between Cherbourg and Calais is now carried on by water, the land routes having all been interruped by the Germans. Baron Von Beust's reply to Count Bismarck's circular, declaring the neutrality of Luxembourg abrogated, is couched in terms similar to that of Earl Granville.

LIMOGES, Dec 27.—A balloon has landed here from Paris and the dispatches have been forwarded to the government. The weather is intensely cold. which prevents all movements of the armies.

The news from Paris by balloon mail has been made public. Military operations have been suspended since December 22, in consequence of the intense cold. The people were full of enthusiasm and confident over the situation. The French engines of war were daily growing more formidable. On Monday the mobilized National Guard dislodged a battalion of Saxons from the park of the Maison Blanche.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

The government organs say that Mont Avron was the first position attacked by the Prussians, in order to obtain a stand point from which to operate against the adjacent outlying forts of Paris. The *Provincial Correspondenz* adds, that the bombardment of Mont Avron may be considered as an introduction to a general shelling of Paris, inasmuch as its capture will greatly facilitate operations against the French capital.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Last night, as General Prim was leaving the Cortes, eight shots were fired at his carriage by a band in the streets. General Prim was wounded in three places, in the left arm and on the right hand. No arrests were made.

This evening, while Prim was proceeding from the Cortes to his residence, some individuals in the Calle Alcala fired into his carriage, wounding both the General and his adjutant, but not dangerously. No public disturbance was occasioned, as the authorities took prompt measures to prevent an outbreak and arrest the assassins. Great popular indignation is manifested at this dastardly attempt to murder Prim, which so happily failed of success.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Dec. 29.—The declaration of the independence of the Danubian principalities has been announced here, and causes a profound sensation.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair.

Mr. McCall, from the special Committee on Defence and Protection, reported progress, and the committee was continued.

Mr. Hodgdon presented a communication from Chief Engineer Graff, of the water-works, stating that the National Railway Company propose building a bridge across the Schuylkill opposite the water-works, which will impair the safety and efficiency of the water-works at Fairmount, and interfere with the supply of water. Referred.

A message was received from the Mayor, approving the bill to create a paid Fire Department.

The ordinance ordering the City Solicitor to file a bill in equity to restrain the Public Building Commission from further proceedings until the Supreme Court have decided whether the Commission have proceeded according to law, and whether a special tax can be laid now, came up on a third reading and passed.

Bills from Common Council were considered:

One making appropriations to the Law Department for 1871. Concurred in.

Appropriating $13,700 to the Department for the inspection of Steam Boilers for 1871. Concurred in.

Appropriating $36,896 to the clerks of Councils for 1871, Concurred in.

Mr. Bumm moved that the Chamber go into an election for three Fire Commissioners.

Mr. Armstrong nominated Jacob Loudenslager, Joseph R. Lyndall, Reps., and George W. Plumly, Dem.

The roll was called, with the following result: Loudenslager 17; Lyndall 17; Plumly 17.

The Democratic members declined voting.

Messrs. Loudenslager, Lyndall and Plumly were declared elected.

Mr. Bumm moved that an election of managers of the House of Correction be held, and Messrs. A. H. Franciscus, W. F. Smith, Samuel Kilpatrick, Samuel Leonard and Thomas A. Barlow were chosen by acclamation.

Mr. G. A. Smith moved that when this Chamber adjourn it be to meet on next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. Agreed to.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

One making an appropriation to the Department of Highways for 1871. Concurred in.

To create three new divisions in the Nineteenth ward. Concurred in.

The bill making an appropriation to the Board of Aldermen came up.

On motion of Mr. Shermer the further consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The postponement was subsequently reconsidered and the bill passed.

Mr. King introduced a resolution returning thanks to the retiring members.

Appropriate remarks were made, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. King introduced resolutions of thanks to the president and officers of the Chamber, which were also adopted by acclamation.

Adjourned.

Common Branch—The greatest excitement prevailed in and about Independence Hall, when it became known that Mayor Fox had signed the bill creating a paid fire department. The stairs leading to the Council Chambers were beleaguered, and members were subjected to insulting comments. The galleries and lobbies of the Chamber were monopolized by firemen, and the proceedings of Council were disturbed by their behavior.

At half-past three o'clock President Wagner called the Chamber to order.

After the reading of the journal, a message was received from the Mayor, in which he announced his approval of sundry ordinances and bills, among them the bill creating a paid fire department. The Mayor in his message (as found in another column) gives his reasons for signing the bill. Thereupon Mr. Nickels, Democrat, moved that the further reading of the document be dispensed with. The yeas and nays being called, the motion was lost—yeas 13, nays 27. (Nearly all democratic members voting in the affirmative.)

Mr. Hamilton (Democrat) thereupon moved that the message be laid upon the table, which was not seconded.

The message was read, and listened to with great attention.

A number of petitions were introduced and referred.

Mr. Walker moved that when the Chamber adjourn it meet on Saturday next, at three o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Kline moved that the Chamber proceed to elect five commissioners of the House of Correction, and placed in nomination Messrs. Wm. A. Duff, Wm. M. Wilson, Samuel C. Willits, John Fry and John Robbins.

Mr. Hamilton placed in nomination Mr. Philip Fitzpatrick. [Messrs. Robbins and Fitzpatrick are Democrats.]

The yeas and nays being called, the following were declared elected: Willits (42), Duff (40), Wilson (40), Fry (37), Hon. John Robbins (44.)

On motion of Mr. Bardsley, the Chamber considered the ordinance making an appropriation of $38,500 for the Law Department for 1871.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the amount was increased to $42,000, to pay salaries of two newly-created Assistant City Solicitors, and the bill was passed.

Select Council, at this point, informed Common Council that it had passed the ordinance making the yearly appropriation for the City Commissioners, with certain amendments, to which they asked concurrence. The amendments make appropriations to charitable institutions.

Mr. Huhn moved to concur.

Mr. Hetzell opposed the motion.

The yeas and nays being called, the amendments were concurred in—yeas 28, nays 40.

On motion of Mr. Bardsley, the Chamber considered an ordinance making an appropriation of $12,200 to the Department of Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers for 1871.

On motion of Mr. Huhn, the salary of Chief Inspector was increased $1000, making $3000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Huhn, item 5 of the ordinance appropriating $2000 for transportation of assistants, salary of draughtsmen, &c., was increased to $2500, and the bill was passed, making the appropriation $13,700.

On motion of Mr. Bardsley, the Chamber then proceeded to consider the ordinance making an appropriation to the Clerks of City Councils for the year 1871, ($36,896). Passed.

On motion of Mr. Bardsley, the Chamber proceeded to consider the appropriation for the Highway Department, which was fixed at $669,063.

Mr. Willits moved to add a new item No. 31, appropriating $1000 for the construction of cisterns in Holmesburg, for protection against fires. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered three additional items for construction of bridges, amounting to above $30,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Allen offered an additional item appropriating $8000 for a bridge over Gunner's Run. Agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report discharging the committee from further consideration of the communication from A. G. Cattell and others, asking for an extra appropriation of $128,765 43 for the construction of the Chestnut street bridge. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $1500 to pay for damages arising out of the opening of Fifth street, near Lehigh avenue. Passed.

Also, a resolution approving the securities of Wm. Rittenhouse, elected Assistant Commissioner of Highways. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an extra appropriation of $1750 to pay Clerks' fees of Court of Quarter Sessions, expenses of Board of Aldermen, &c.

Mr. Hetzell desired an explanation as to the item in the ordinance appropriating $160 to the Board of Aldermen for stationery used at the late special election, as $9000 were formerly appropriated. He moved to strike out the item. Not agreed to—yeas 9, nays 21—and the bill passed.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Highways, reported an ordinance authorizing the opening of Eighteenth street in the Twenty-fifth ward, which was passed.

Mr. Huhn presented an ordinance from the Committee on Police, making an appropriation of $466 67 to pay for rent of the Fifth district police station house, at Eighth and South streets. Passed.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Election Divisions, presented a report, with an ordinance annexed, creating four new election divisions in the Twentieth ward. Postponed.

Also, an ordinance defining the boundaries of the divisions in the Nineteenth ward, and creating three new divisions therein.

Mr. Gill moved to lay the bill over. Not agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Also, an ordinance dividing a division in the Eighteenth ward, and creating a new one out of the Tenth division of the ward. Passed.

Also, an ordinance creating a new division in the Twenty-eighth ward. Passed.

Also, an ordinance dividing the Sixth division in the Twenty-fifth ward.

Mr. Judge moved to postpone, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hamilton, at six o'clock, moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Gill offered a resolution of thanks to General Louis Wagner for his faithfulness in discharging his duties as President of Common Council, which was unanimously agreed to.

Similar resolutions of thanks to the clerks and messengers, and to the retiring members of Chamber, were adopted.

Select Council, at this point, informed Common Council that it had passed a resolution directing the City Solicitor to file a bill in equity in the Supreme Court relative to the public buildings.

Mr. Huhn moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

Mr. Buzby understood that this matter was already before the Supreme Court, and a decision was expected in January. There never had been more than three sites for the buildings talked of, Independence square, Washington and Penn squares. The first was soon left out of the question by popular sentiment. The latter square was chosen by a most decided vote of the people. Why move in favor, then, of a protracted lawsuit, and act in opposition to the popular will. The original bill conferred the power of choice of locality between Penn and Washington squares upon the building commission.

Mr. Willits claimed that Councils have the right to say what the plans of the commission shall be.

Mr. John Rice interrupted, by denying this right of Councils; they only had the power to accept or refuse contracts.

Mr. Willits desired a decision about the dispute from the Courts. He claimed that the consolidation act forbade any special taxes, while this building commission called for a special tax of six per cent. He was opposed to the whole matter on account of this tax, which would put the cost of the building altogether on this generation.

Mr. Wagner stated that nobody desired to be taxed, but it has to be done. It has been decided by the Supreme Court that any commission appointed by act of Assembly need not respect the decree of City Councils. He did not see any necessity to go to Court in the matter. An injunction had been granted and a decision was looked for.

The resolution of Select Council was then indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hamilton offered a resolution of thanks to the police force of the city for protecting the members of Councils on the 29th, the occasion of receiving the message of the Mayor on the fire bill.

Mr. Hanna moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was not agreed to—yeas 14, nays 20.

Mr. Willits desired to state that there had been great excitement previous to the meeting of Councils. The policemen were on hand to protect us.

Mr. Rice moved to amend by striking out the police and inserting the Mayor and Chief of Police. The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell moved to add the Mayor.

Mr. Logan was opposed to making playhouses of Councils and the whole matter.

Mr. Hanna stated that if he believed the resolution had been offered in good faith, he would vote for it.

After a lengthy debate of a rather personal character, the amendment was lost.

The question recurring on the resolution, it was lost—yeas 10; nays 22.

The Chamber, after concurring in several unimportant bills from Select Council, adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·24	MOON SETS	0·33
SUN SETS	4·41	HIGH WATER	8·15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM,
J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	3
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec.	7
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	10
C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	10
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	14
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	14
Deutschland	Bremen	New York	Dec.	17
Parthian	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec.	17
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	17
Deutschland	Bremen	New York	Dec.	17
Parthian	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec.	17
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	17
FOR EUROPE.				
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	31
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Dec.	31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	31
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	4
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec.	31
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Dec.	31
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec.	31
C. of B. Ayres	New York	Southampton	Dec.	31
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Dec.	31
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec.	31
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan.	3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, New Orleans, John S. Hilles.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.
Br. bark Howard, Shaw, Charleston, B. Crawley & Co.
Br. brig Mary, Hughes, St. Jago, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans via Havana, 4 P. M. 22d inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers fm New Orleans:—Mr. and Mrs. Wrightman, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Thos. E. Crooks. From Havana:—Mr. J. Curbelo. Left at Havana, bark Linda, Smith, for Philadelphia Dec. 24. Passed, off the Brandywine, schr Marietta Tilton, fm Charleston, a ship at the Brandywine, and a brig at the Middle, supposed bound up.

Schr J. S. Lee, Vangilder, 11 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 29—A. M.—Nothing passing in this morning. A heavy blow from N. W., with two inches of snow last night. The bark Flora is off the buoy of the Shears.

P. M.—A three-masted steamer went to sea at noon. Vessels in harbor unchanged.

Wind N. W., and moderate; weather clearing up. Thermometer, 28.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 29.—A severe N. W. snow-storm prevailed here from 6 P. M. yesterday until noon to-day. The steamer Gen. Terry, from Newbern for New York, has put in for a harbor. The U. S. steamer Pawnee is at the Buoys, adjusting her compasses.

Passed out steamer Ottawa, for Liverpool.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Samuel Russell, Lucas, from Foochow for New York, before reported lost, had a cargo of 12,700 half chests oolong and 7000 do. green teas.

Steamer Utility, Nickerson, will take the place of the Whirlwind in the line, and will leave Providence for Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon.

Bark Marathon, Donnell, from Hong Kong 28th Sept. for Amoy and New York, which put back Oct. 15 in distress, repaired and sailed for New York 5th ult. The cargo of tea prepared at Amoy for her was taken by steamer to Hong Kong, and transferred at that port to the Marathon.

There were in the harbor of New York on Wednesday, Dec. 28, 454 vessels, of which 78 were steamships, 55 ships, 108 barks, 65 brigs, and 148 schrs.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

COAST OF FLORIDA—MUSQUITO INLET.—A letter from New Smyrna, Fla., says:—"The pilot has sounded the bar of Musquito Inlet several times of late, the last time on the 9th of December, and reports that the bar is very good, with ten feet at least on it, very short, with a wide basin inside, where vessels can anchor; that the channel goes on N. E. and the tide sets directly out and in; that the north side banks, from the bar up, are all high and out of water at half tide, which prevents the tide running across the channel."

The Dolphin that marked Sabin's Point, Providence River, is gone; probably carried away by ice.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
115 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER- chants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 22 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope,
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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.
TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton, Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow, Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young, Robert Shoemaker,
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Levi P. Coats, M. H. Dickinson,
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870	$600 388·24

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ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 §

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, Janury 3, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, December —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 31, at 8 A. M.
The PIONEER will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 31.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The RATTLESNAKE will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, December 28, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 4.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 7 A. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 noon. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 § No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
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DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
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ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
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Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
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PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 30,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
Three Glorious Pieces.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE in Three Characters.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in Four Characters.
THE IRISH LION.
THRICE MARRIED.
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2 o'clock,
when will be acted by special desire the interesting drama of the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Admission to Matinee, 50 cents. Orchestra seats, $1.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Dion Boucicault's new romantic Irish Drama,
THE RAPPAREE;
OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.
Scenery, Costumes, and everything from the models furnished by the author. Scenery by George Heilge, Mechanism by Arthur Wright, Appointments by E. Woods, Costumes by Mrs. Ricker, Music by Simon Hassler.
To commence each evening with the Farce of
THE RENDEZVOUS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS WEEK—"OURS."
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
the great Military Drama,
OURS,
with all its grand effects, march of the troops, etc.
By Mrs. John Drew and Company.
Last Ours Matinee on
SATURDAY.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY,
On which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

CIRCUS—TENTH AND CALLOWHILL STS.—
JUVENILE HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
VICTOR LEON, the California Gymnast; WILLIAM PORTER, the Favorite Clown, and the Grand CIRCUS TROUPE.
Matinee every Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Admission, 25c. Children under 10, 15c. 12 29 3t

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
COME AND BE HAPPY, COME AND BE GAY,
COME, AND SEE BLITZ, BOBBY, and BIRDS PLAY.
SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
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ATTRACTIONS.
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½.
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 12 27 4t

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100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

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AMY
LLOYD'S
FEMALE
12 27 6t MINSTRELS.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—GERMANIA ORchestra Matinees every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½. Tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 4 for $1. 12 2

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The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
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TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE Mayor yesterday signed the Paid Fire Department bill, as we anticipated that he would, and the volunteer system, as his Honor sagely remarks, for so many years our pride, but for the last few years not so much so, ceases to exist. A great pressure was brought to bear upon the Mayor to induce him to veto the bill upon political grounds, but Mr. Fox, we are happy to state, was able to waive what he not unjustly considered imperfections that interfered with the rights of the political party to which he belonged, and refused defeat a great measure for the public good for purely partisan reasons. When we consider how powerful political influences are, the Mayor is entitled to great credit for his action in this matter, and by appending his signature to the bill he has gained the good-will of the intelligent men of all parties, and has proved himself to be a public-spirited citizen and officer. The Mayor ought to have been met at least half-way by Councils in his desire to make the new Paid Department as free as possible from the influences of mere partisan politics by securing for each of the political parties proper representation upon the Board of Fire Commissioners. We regret, therefore, that the Republicans of Select Council should have insisted upon nominating and electing a Democratic commissioner yesterday, for such a proceeding cannot but cause dissatisfaction. Mr. George W. Plumly, the Democratic member of the board elected by Select Council, is entirely unobjectionable personally, and will, we believe, make a very excellent and efficient commissioner, while his attachment to the Democratic party cannot be impeached. This, however, does not alter the principle at stake; and the Democrats should by all means have been permitted to make their own nomination, and they can fairly contend that they are not represented upon the the board so long as the commissioners are exclusively the nominees of the Republicans. If the Democratic caucus should select a manifestly unfit person the Republicans would be perfectly justified in refusing to confirm their nomination; but unless they do this, fair play requires that they should be given no cause for complaint. We hope sincerely that Common Council, when it elects its four commissioners tomorrow, will not follow the example of the Select branch, but that it will give the Democrats all they are entitled to in as liberal a spirit as is possible.

Our principal fear in regard to the organization of the Paid Fire Department is that the Board of Fire Commissioners will allow themselves to be induced to purchase or lease more apparatus than is needed. All the old companies will undoubtedly endeavor to sell out to the best advantage, and the city will be called upon to pay for gewgaws and gingerbread work upon machines that for all practical purposes are worse than useless. The commissioners ought not to pay any more for apparatus than it is worth for actual, efficient working purposes, and all the machinery used by the new department should be made as plain and unattractive as possible, and every discouragement should be thrown in the way of unauthorized persons running to fires or hanging about the engine-houses.

We do not pretend to say that the Paid Fire Department bill is perfect, and numerous imperfections will doubtless be discovered when it goes into practical operation. In its main features, however, it is, we believe, unobjectionable, and it at least answers the purpose of finally and forever putting a quietus to the old volunteer system, which has become an intolerable nuisance. The citizens of Philadelphia are to be congratulated upon the fact that a great reform has been accomplished by the creation of a Paid Fire Department, and now the commissioners, Councils, and the public generally should unite in endeavoring to make it as efficient as possible.

THE INDIAN RING.

IT has been charged for years that the Indian Bureau was notoriously corrupt. Repeated efforts to reform it have been made, but they have never been completely successful, and when frauds of one description were temporarily suppressed, a new class of schemes to plunder the Treasury and cheat the aborigines were speedily invented. There is something in the very nature of the transactions between the Government and the Indians which seems to engender corruption. If a new appropriation is made for their relief, rascally agents pretend that they have lobbied for it at Washington, and demand a lion's share of the governmental bounty either from the rude sons of the forest and plains or from disbursing officers. This process has been repeated over and over again until it has enriched successive generations of white jackals. Even when this form of extortion has not been practised, the influential politicians who have from time to time been Governors of Territories and Superintendents of Indian Affairs in frontier regions have often countenanced practices which plain folks call downright stealing; and sub-agents have stolen so much of what was left after the big thieves were gorged, that we do not wonder at the conclusion some of the shrewd Indians have arrived at, viz., that our system invariably enriches the white officers and agents who administer it, while it impoverishes and kills the aborigines. If food or clothing for the latter is contracted for, it is either not delivered at all at the proper time, or articles of inferior quality are supplied. The public sentiment on the frontiers is uniformly hostile to the Indians, and few settlers in our new regions care how much a race they hate and despise are cheated. If the clothing contracted for proves too flimsy to keep the red men from freezing, or if the food furnished is so scant, so rotten, or so unwholesome that death from starvation or disease ensues, our pioneers often regard such results either with indifference or illy-disguised satisfaction. Indeed, it has come to be a settled axiom in frontier regions that the real meaning of the traditionary policy of our Government is to temporize so as to kill the Indians off gradually, without causing too many bloody wars, and at the same time to enrich such white favorites as may be empowered to steal by the rulers at Washington. In popular parlance, the men who have made a study and practice of such operations are known as the Indian Ring; and it seems to be well understood that, although this ring is occasionally changed in its details, reorganized, or modified, it perpetuates itself under new forms, and, like other parasites, it threatens to prolong its existence until the last Indian or the Government itself expires. It is amazing that, in spite of all the reforms set on foot during the last few years, and in spite of the earnest efforts of the President and the Indian Commission, this ring should still continue at the present day frauds as flagrant and rascalities as infamous as any which have disgraced its past history. Such persistence in wrongdoing can only be accounted for by the presumption that the thieves still have accomplices in high positions. We hope, however, in view of the earnest effort now being made by the Indian Commission and its energetic chairman, that official roguery will soon be ferreted out, and that the Augean stables of the Indian Bureau will be cleaned out at last. Let it not be said that the ring, in spite of the manly fight made against it, is stronger than the Government itself.

WILL THE RINGS SURRENDER?

ALL our advices from various reliable sources point to the possible loss of Republican power in our Republican Legislature, in the very outset of the session. It is clear that the reckless partisanship heretofore demanded by the Harrisburg rings will be repudiated by the coming Legislature, and only by the wisest counsels and the most judicious actions can the hopeless disorganization of the Republican majority be prevented.

Will the ring leaders be admonished in season? or will they force the Republican power to speedy and utter destruction? No ring candidate can be successful for any position, and it is but madness to persist in such efforts. Who shall preside over the respective houses, and who shall be the custodian of the treasury, the people care but little, so they are honest and competent, and thus necessarily free from the loathsome taint of the unscrupulous political jobbers who have dragged the Republican party to the very verge of ruin.

If Republican disorganization is forced by the insatiate demands of the corruptionists, they will reap a fearful whirlwind. If the retribution could stop with their discomfiture, the people of all parties would rejoice; but if the work of Republican disorganization is once commenced, the measure of its sweep will reach far beyond those who have invited the storm. It is known by his official declarations that the Executive is not in sympathy with the political leeches who have fastened like festering blots on the Republican party, and his official approval may be counted on for any measure necessary to restore the State to its ancient integrity.

If the Republicans are permitted to act for the common interests of the party and of the State, we shall have capable officers, a liberal Convention bill, a fair apportionment, and a creditable record for the session generally. If they are distracted by the imperious demands of the ring, we may look for a combination embracing the Democrats and independent Republicans to elect the officers, pass a Convention bill and the apportionments, and in all probability revise the Registry law of this city. The only safety for the Republican party is for the spoilers to retire from the field and allow untrammelled Republican action to secure Republican unity. We can hardly hope for such a result, but if it cannot be attained by reason of the power of corruption, the honest and fearless Republicans owe it to themselves, to their party, and to the honor of the State to sanction no aspirations or purposes of unworthy men, no matter by whom commended. The bright morn of reform has dawned at last in Pennsylvania. Do the tricksters and pretenders understand?

THE CONDUCT of the Rev. W. T. Sabine, an Episcopal clergyman of New York city, a few days ago, in refusing to read the burial service over the remains of the veteran actor, George Holland, cannot fail to shock all right-thinking men, no matter what their opinions in regard to the stage may be. To say that it was a scandal to Christianity is expressing in mild terms the disgust that the public at large must experience at such a display of pharisaical intolerance. We are happy to believe, however, that Mr. Sabine is an exception among the clergy of New York, and the friends of the late actor were unfortunate in applying to the one man among hundreds who had so little appreciation of the spirit of the religion he professes to teach as to refuse to perform the burial rites over the the remains of one who, by his pure, blameless, and honorable life, gave no excuse for such an insult to his memory or to the profession of which he was a distinguished ornament. Fortunately for the credit of the religious denomination to which Mr. Sabine belongs, another Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. George H. Houghton, was found "at a little church round the corner," as Mr. Sabine termed it, who unhesitatingly consented to conduct the religious services at Mr. Holland's funeral. It is difficult, in view of such an affair as this, to believe that we are living in the nineteenth century, for an exhibition of intolerance like that made by Mr. Sabine would have disgraced the dark ages, and it cannot fail to bring discredit upon the religion he professes to preach from his pulpit Sunday after Sunday. Mr. Sabine is evidently one of those Christians who forget that the charity that suffereth long and is kind is one of the main principles of Christianity, and the indignation that has been excited by his conduct ought to teach him that such things cannot be done with impunity in this day and generation.

NOTICES.

NOTE THE FACT!

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BENNETT & CO.,
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A
FULL GUARANTEE
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ANYWHERE ELSE.
WILL TAKE BACK GOODS,
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REFUND THE MONEY,
IF
DISSATISFIED.

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CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
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Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
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ELEGANT PORCELAIN SHADES
AT LOW PRICES.
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RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
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The Genuine Article,
In half and quarter bbls., for sale by
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Full assortment of every variety of
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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE, CIGARS,
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SKATING, SKATING.—SPLENDID SMOOTH Ice on CENTRAL PARK, FIFTEENTH and WALLACE Streets. Open day and evening. Full band of music.
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THOSE OVERCOATS
At the Great Brown Hall
Are the Very Perfection of
Beauty, Cheapness,
Elegance, Good Fit,
Durability, Fine Styles,
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BUY AN OVERCOAT FOR YOUR BOY,
$5 TO $18.
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The Great Reduction in the price of Overcoats
at the GREAT BROWN HALL makes it
Worth your while
To embrace the present
Opportunity
To get
A FINE OVERCOAT,
Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
We do not only sell Overcoats, but fine Winter Clothing of every description is offered
NOW
At prices which defy competition.
Don't forget our Custom Department.
YOURS, TRULY,
ROCKHILL & WILSON
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UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
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Handsome Goods.
Elegantly Trimmed,
Artistically Cut,
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Made in the best
STYLE.
Tailors. Tailors.
Tailors.

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READY-MADE
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Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
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No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

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INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,
Silks in Great Variety,
With a stock of
Rich India and French Fancy Goods,
different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

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American and Foreign Bankers,
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We heartily thank our friends for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and assure them that our most earnest efforts shall at all times be directed to the procurement of the choicest specialties in our line.

Our arrangements for the ensuing year are made, and the finest vintages of
Spain,
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Italy,
France and
Portugal,
Will, early in the season, be found at our Stores.

Wishing all many happy returns of the season,
We are, truly yours,
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
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AXMINSTERS,
FIRST CLASS.
New Designs
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LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. 10 5 wfm3mrp

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CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there is but one WRIGHT in the market.
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PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
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Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER.
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STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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Arion Piano Fortes,
Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.
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Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 9 fmw1mrp

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Watches,
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In Great Variety.
A fine assortment of BAND and CHAIN BRACELETS, OPERA CHAINS, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low.
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G. W. RUSSELL,
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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

"BRENNAN'S CASKET OF JEWELS."
The Largest, Finest, and Cheapest
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NEWEST DESIGNS
IN
LACE CURTAINS
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STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,
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GIRARD ROW.
FINE BORDERED SHADES,
With best fixtures, put up $1·50 each.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
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Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the farce of *The Rendezvous* and the drama of *The Rapparee* will be represented this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear this evening in *The Irish Lion*, *Thrice Married*, and *The Returned Volunteer*.

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH Robertson's play of *Ours* will be given this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

ROTHERMEL'S picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg" is now on exhibition from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. at No 1003 Chesnut street.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE a family performance will be given this evening. No refreshments will be allowed in the theatre, and the programme will be arranged with the express view of amusing a family audience.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, Victor Leon, the California gymnast, William Porter, the favorite clown, and a number of other talented performers will appear this afternoon and evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting minstrel performance will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute a number of wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the curiosities are on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The drama of *Monte Christo* will be represented this evening in the lecture room.

A matinee performance will be given to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Amy Lloyd's Female Minstrels will appear this evening in an attractive programme.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—On Monday, January 9, a season of six nights and one matinee of German opera will commence at the Academy of Music, under the management of Max Maretzek, Esq. The company is largely composed of artists new to the American public, and it has just completed a very successful season of nearly one hundred nights in New York. Among the new singers are Madame Louise Lichtmay, Mad'lle A. Rossetti, Mad'lle Bertha Romer, Mad'lle Laura Haffner, and Messrs. Carl Bernard, Edward Verling, Adolph Franosch, Ernst Ulstrem, and J. Hoelzl. In addition to these Messrs. Habelmann, Himmer, W. Formes, Steinecke, and others will appear. The chorus will be large, and there will be a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. Neuendorff. The repertoire for the week will be *Fidelio*, *Tannhauser*, *The Huguenots*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Don Giovanni*, *Magic Flute*, and *The Czar and Zimmerman*. The subscription price for the seven performances is fixed at $7, and the sale of subscription tickets will commence on Tuesday morning next, at the store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street. The sale of single seats will commence on Thursday morning. This season of German opera promises to be one of the most enjoyable we have had in this city for a long time, and if the performances at all come up to what we have a right to expect, large audiences will undoubtedly be attracted, especially as there has been a decided dearth of operatic entertainments here this winter. The *repertoire* is a fine one, and all the operas are well worth hearing.

CITY ITEMS.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am now on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer No. 146 N. Fourth street.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to you.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.—Photographs of different sizes of the late Rev. Albert Barnes, from life, can be had at F. Gutekunst's, No. 712 Arch street.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

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STEAM POWER
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

Having greatly increased our facilities, we are prepared to execute with neatness and despatch every variety of Letter-press and Lithographic Printing at No. 724 Chesnut street.

DIED.

HANN.—On the 28th of December, Miss LUCY P. HANN, eldest daughter of Fredericka and the late Joseph H. Hann.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, at No. 1930 Arch street, at 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, the 31st instant.

JENKINS.—On Thursday evening, 22d instant, near Coudersport, Potter county, Pa., ANN JENKINS, wife of Jacob Jenkins, aged 68 years.

JENKINS.—On Friday evening, 23d instant, near Coudersport, Potter county, Pa., JACOB JENKINS, aged 66 years.

"I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, December 29, 1870, Miss MARTHA DEG. JOHNSON, youngest daughter of Jacob M. Johnson, Esq.

Due notice will be given of funeral.

THORP.—Suddenly, on the 26th inst., JOSHUA THORP, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Church street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be clos on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and r opened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stan registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

The interest maturing January 1. 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant.

H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer and Secretary,

CAMDEN, Dec. 24, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders at this date, at the Office of the Company, in CAMDEN, N. J., on and after THURSDAY, December 29, 1870.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Saturday, December 31, 1870.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
12 27 5t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on the 31st inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until January 20, 1871.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,
12 24stuths4t Treasurer.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1870.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Office of the Company, in Boston, and at the Banking House of MORTON, BLISS & CO. in New York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS,
12 30 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

The Board of Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable on January 3, 1871. The transfer books will be closed from December 24 to January 3, 1871.

R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1870. 12 21 9t

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 228 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable in cash on and after 31st instant.

12 29 12t JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.

WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 109 S. THIRD Street.

On and after January 1, 1871, the Office of THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be in the Cambria Iron Company's building, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

ROBERT R. CORSON,
12stuths4t Secretary.

CITY RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.

Notice to Stockholders.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

P. S.—Those favoring the continuation of the present management are solicited to favor them with their proxies for the above election, by leaving the same with CHARLES LENNIG, President, No. 112 S. FRONT Street. 12 29 8t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 312 BERKS Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. Action will be had at this meeting as to accepting, as part of the charter, an act of Assembly entitled "An act Authorizing Corporations to Increase their Bonded Obligations and Capital Stock," approved 29th December, 1869.

B. FRANK ABBETT,
12 28 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Southeast corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets, (entrance on Carpenter street,) on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

D. BOYER BROWN,
12 23 fmw6t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Green and Coates Streets Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. B. MOFFITT,
12 27 tuths 6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and Vice-President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JONATHAN BULLOCK,
12 27 tuthsmw5t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, 9th January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t JNO. B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH AND MASTER STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place an election will be held for President and five Directors to serve the ensuing.

12 27 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building No. 400 WALNUT Street,

DECEMBER 23, 1870.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An election of Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ALEXANDER W. WISTER,
12 23 fmw7t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD,
12 24 tJ9 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROBERT M. FOUST,
12 24s5t* Secretary.

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Thirteen Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

12 21 10t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 701 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, for the election of a President and Board of Directors.

R. W. DORPHLEY,
12 29 3t Secretary.

BANKS.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 10s5t Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tj10 Cashier.

☞ PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

WM. H. TABER,
12 8th5t Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,

12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL CO., No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer Books will be closed from January 2d to 10th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 29 9t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANnual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the UNION IMPROVEMENT AND ELEVATOR COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Southeast corner of FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

CHARLES S. HINCHMAN,
12 29 31 j7 9 10* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS C. BUSHNELL,
12 30 10t* Secretary.

☞ HORTICULTURAL HALL.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

A. W. HARRISON,
12 27,28,30J2,4,6,6t Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS AND CITY PROPERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1870.

Renters of stalls and stands in the public market houses take notice. You are hereby directed to pay to the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, on the 1st day of January, 1871, or within ten days thereafter, the rent of such stalls or stands as may be occupied. All stalls and stands not paid for within the above-mentioned time will be forfeited.

N. B.—No transfer of any stall is valid unless made at this office, and the stall is forfeited if underlet without permission from this department.

Office, southwest corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

Open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. H. PUGH,
12 28 5t Com. of Markets and City Property.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu§ No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ INCOME TAX ON BOND INTEREST.—Protests from bondholders, from whose interest the income tax is deducted, for sale as below. Price 5 cents.

Parties collecting interest on January 1 will find it worth their while to serve these protests on corporations which deduct the income tax from the interest of coupons due. For sale at

F. L. MOORE'S, No. 613 WALNUT Street,
11 23 6t and *Legal Gazette Office*, No. 607 SANSOM.

☞ GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR,—HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Fair open at 10 o'clock.

CONCERT EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Single Admission..........25 cents.
Season Tickets..........$1. 12 27 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf§] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS

given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies.

Engagements may now be made by inquiring of

W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,

Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

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SPECTACLES OF ALMOST EVERY KIND AND MATERIAL.

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Philadelphia.

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STEEL TRIANGLES AND SQUARES.

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Dividers, Parallel Rules, Drawing Pens,
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12 2 fm9trp Philadelphia.

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BRICK YARD FOR SALE ON LIBERAL terms, favorably situated, plenty of Clay, latest improvements, large run of custom. Inquire No. 115 S. FRONT STREET. 12 23 12t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,

STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.

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OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Death of Mrs. Belknap.

No Official Receptions to be Held.

Motley's Letter of Defense.

The Refusal to Make it Public

Condition of the National Banks.

Etc: Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Death of Mrs. Belknap—The Official New Year's to be Dispensed with.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—On account of the death of Mrs. Belknap, wife of the Secretary of War, the President will not have any reception at the Executive Mansion on New Year's Day. All the Cabinet officers will follow this example, and the usual receptions will be dispensed with. This is the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant that the White House has been closed to officials and the masses on New Year's. Foreign Ministers and others who had made arrangements to call will be greatly disappointed, and the general celebration of the day will be defeated.

The Fishery Question.

The Government had intended to have Gen. Schenck bring the fishery question before the English Cabinet immediately upon his arrival in London, but the announcement that the British Government had sent Sir John Rose, of Canada, to Washington for this purpose has somewhat changed the programme, and no action will now be taken on our part until the views of Rose have been ascertained. He is expected here before Gen. Schenck sails for Europe.

Motley's Letter of Defense.

The State Department refuses to give Motley's letter of defense to the press for publication. In view of this Motley's friends propose to telegraph him to let the representatives of the American press at London have it, so that it may be sent by cable to this country.

National Bank Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The following is just issued:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Division of Reports, Dec. 29, 1870.—Sir:—In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act regulating the reports of national banking associations," approved March 3, 1869, you are hereby notified and required to forward immediately to this office, on the latest form of blank furnished for that purpose, a report of the condition of your bank, as shown by its books at the close of business on Wednesday, the 28th day of December, 1870.

Very respectfully, H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Naval Orders.

Lieut.-Commander H. Emory is ordered to the Naval Observatory, Washington. Passed Assistant Surgeon John B. Ackley to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb from Portsmouth Navy Yard, and ordered to the Tennessee, the order assigning Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks to that vessel having been revoked.

The Funeral of Mrs. Belknap

takes place on Sunday afternoon, from St. John's Church. The remains are to be interred in Oak Hill Cemetery.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Soldiers' Monument in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The Boston City Council has appropriated $75,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument on the Common.

Theft of Diamonds.

Frederick Maynard, a young Englishman, is under arrest charged with stealing $9000 worth of diamonds from a family in Mount Vernon street, where he was employed as a domestic.

FROM EUROPE.

The Tiber Overflowing.

ROME, Dec. 30.—An overflow of the Tiber has flooded half of the city, and occasioned a great amount of damage to property.

Liverpool Cotton Stock.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—The official figures given to-day show that the stock of cotton heretofore has been largely overestimated.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling upland, 14⅞c.; low middling, 14½c. Flour firm and active and low grades better; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@7; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $8@10; Western superfine, $4·87½@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat firm; choice white, $1·75@1·85; fair to prime, $1·45@1·70; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·80; fair to good, $1·40@1·60; common, $1·25@1·35; Ohio and Indiana, $1·40@1·45. Corn firm; white 80c.; yellow, 75c. Oats active at 56c. Rye higher at 90c.@$1. Mess Pork quiet but firm at $20·00. Bacon dull and nominal; rib sides, 11½c.; clear rib, 12c.; shoulders, 10c.; hams, 16@18c. Lard dull at 12½c. Whisky quiet at 91@93c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1500 bales at 15½c. Flour is without decided change; sales 9500 barrels. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; no sales. Corn dull; sales 24,000 bushels new mixed Western at 76@78c. Oats dull; sales 15,000 bushels Ohio and Western, at 60@62½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $20@20·25; old, $19·50. Lard dull and heavy; steam, 11¾@12½c.; kettle, 13@13½c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

THE LATE MRS. BELKNAP.

Her Death and the Feeling in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:—

Mrs. Belknap, wife of the Secretary of War, died at 3·40 this afternoon. She had been sinking rapidly for the past forty-eight hours, and her death had been expected almost any hour during that time. Mrs. Belknap was a native of Kentucky, having been born near Louisville, in that State, in March, 1839. She was the daughter of the late John Tomlinson, of Harrisburg, and she was married to Gen. Belknap in January, 1868. The disease from which she died was consumption, and was contracted some years ago, though the malady did not show itself in a formidable shape until within three months past. About two months since she gave birth to a fine boy. She recovered from her confinement only to find herself prostrated by the inroads of the disease which ended her life. It made rapid progress, and some three weeks since her attending physician, Dr. Norris, U. S. A., pronounced her beyond recovery. She was entirely conscious up to the moment of death.

A few moments previous thereto, she called her husband to her side and requested to be raised up. A few moments later she said, "I am dying," and breathed but once or twice after uttering those words. Her widowed sister, Mrs. Bowers, has been with her for the last few weeks, and receives the care of the little child. The funeral will take place on Sunday, from St. John's Episcopal Church, and the remains will be deposited in a private vault in Oak Hill Cemetery until spring. It is probable that this occurrence will alter somewhat the programme for the official reception on New Year's day. Mrs. Belknap was possessed of a rare degree of personal grace and beauty, and her happy, easy manner, together with her qualities of mind and heart, achieved for her at the very outset a degree of personal popularity accorded to but few ladies in Washington society.

PURGED IN THE FIRE.

A Holiday Story.

'Uncle Herbert, will you tell us a Christmas story! Please do!' The speaker was only a little maid of six years old, but a dozen voices echoed the request.

It was Christmas, and we were gathered, according to time-honored custom, round a blazing fire under my grandfather's roof. We were a merry party, comprising some fifteen cousins of all ages, with their respective parents, and a few married and unmarried uncles and aunts. Uncle Herbert, otherwise Mr. Herbert Milward, was our uncle by marriage only, as the husband of our Aunt Alice; but though thus only indirectly related to us, I think he was, with the younger ones, at any rate, the best-beloved of all. Perhaps because he had no children his own, he was always specially sympathetic in youthful troubles, and specially lenient to youthful misdoings. However grave the offense, we were always sure of Uncle Herbert's intercession, though he never failed privately to admonish the offender—very gently, but so gravely and seriously that his quiet words would bring tears to eyes too proud to weep under the severest punishment, and tame the most rebellious spirit to submission and repentance. He could be very merry at times, but there was a gravity mingled even with his merriment, as of one to whom the more solemn aspects of life are always present. His devotion to his wife was remarkable, even to our youthful eyes. No one could say that his affection was demonstrative, and yet no one could be in the company of the two together, even for an hour, without feeling that Aunt Alice was more precious to her husband than anything else in the world. Wherever his eyes wandered, they always seemed to come back to her as their resting-place, and however deeply, to all appearance, he might be engrossed in conversation with others, he was always able, by some magical process of intuition, to divine her wants or wishes, and silently to supply them. Her furs were the warmest, her silks the softest; nothing was too costly, no trouble too great that ministered to her pleasure. There seemed to be no such thing as forgetting, no possibility of mistake, wherever she was concerned. If she had found a four-leaved shamrock, and had good fairies constantly attending her, she could hardly have been better served. Nor was Aunt Alice behindhand in returning her husband's devotion. He was many years older than she, but I fancy the difference in their ages increased, if anything, her pride and pleasure in his love. She never did anything (indeed she had no need) to test or draw attention to his devotion, but she quietly abandoned herself to his tender care. She seldom thanked him in words, at least in company, but he was thanked enough by the look of perfect love and perfect peace which was the habitual expression of her gentle grey eyes.

On the present occasion Uncle Herbert was seated in a high-backed oaken chair, with Aunt Alice on a footstool beside him, and the rest of the party grouped around in a semicircle before the blazing fire. The candles were not yet lighted, but the dancing flame shed a ruddy light throughout the room, throwing into bold relief the carved work of the oaken furniture, and brightening with a genial glow the red berries and dark-green leaves of the Christmas evergreens. It was just the moment for a fireside story; and as Uncle Herbert was known to be learned in legends and German fairy tales, which he was wont to narrate with much quiet humor, our little cousin's request met with general approval. Uncle Herbert did not immediately reply, but sat apparently reflecting; and the flickering firelight, playing over his face, showed us that he was in a serious mood. Aunt Alice glanced up at him inquiringly; and I thought to myself that I had never seen her bright young face (for she was many years younger than the rest of our aunts and uncles) look more perfectly beautiful than it did that night, and I caught myself wondering, half-unconsciously, how it had come to pass that she should have married one so much older, and to all appearance so unlike herself, as sober gray-headed Uncle Herbert.

'Well, my dears,' said Uncle Herbert at last, 'I will tell you a story, a true story. I don't think it is quite what you mean by a Christmas story; but the events about which I am going to tell you happened at Christmas-time, on this very night indeed, twenty-seven years ago.'

We all settled down to listen, and, after a minute's pause, he went on:—

'It was Christmas eve, or rather Christmas day, for 12 o'clock had struck, and the few people left in the streets were getting gradually fewer and fewer, till it seemed as though the policemen and the waits would shortly have London to themselves. It was a bitter cold night, and snow was beginning to fall. Most of the houses were dark and silent, though here and there lighted windows and stray sounds of music and of happy voices showed where a household was seeing Christmas in, and giving a merry welcome to the happy season. Out of a brilliantly-lighted house in one of the West-end streets there came a young man, who looked as though he felt but little share of the general rejoicing. He was barely twenty years of age; but though so young his cheeks were flushed and his gait unsteady with wine, and his face was contracted with a look of hopeless despair. And little wonder! The house which he had just left was a noted gaming-house. He had been tempted by bad companions, and had gambled and lost—lost far more heavily than he could afford. One sin brings on another. In the vain hope of recovering his losses—with the insane persuasion, common to all gamblers, that he must win in the end if he could but play a little longer—he had taken, without leave, a large sum of his employer's money, had staked it, and lost. And then, all at once, a horrible remorse, a mad despair, seized upon him. Now that it was too late, he saw the full magnitude of his crime; he knew too well that the money which, when he expected to be able to restore it secretly, he had thought of as borrowed, the law would call by a very different name. He knew now that, disguise it as he might, the taking of that money was a theft. Already he felt in imagination the officer's hand upon his collar, the handcuffs on his wrists. He could see the witnesses come forward to bear testimony to his crime; he could hear the voice of the judge pronouncing sentence on the thief. He dared not meet the consequences of his sin, and in his mad despair, fearing to face offended man, he had resolved to rush by suicide into the presence of an offended God. He was now hurrying home to drink his last draught on earth, the draught that brings the awful sleep whose waking is eternity. With his hands clenched, and his hat crushed down upon his forehead, he was rushing madly on, when he heard a sound of shouting and the tramp of galloping horses. He looked up and saw that the sky above him was red with a lurid glare; and then a runner passed him with the terrible cry of "Fire!" A house was on fire in one of the streets through which he had to pass; and, with a strange feeling of reprieve, he turned aside—turned aside from the road to his death—to see the sight. He elbowed his way through the crowd, which gave way right and left at the pressure of his muscular arms. The dwellers in the burning house had been somehow got out, and now stood half-naked and shivering in the street. All, it was thought, were safe; but just as he reached the group there was a fearful shriek, for it was found that there was one, the youngest, missing. The poor mother sobbed and screamed, and was only held back by force from re-entering the burning house and perishing with her little one. The father, wringing his hands like one distracted, offered a thousand pounds to the firemen, if they would but rescue his child.

'It can't be done, sir,' said one of them; 'not if you said a hundred thousand, it couldn't be done. The floors will fall in in five minutes, and it's certain death to enter that house again.'

The red flame was already shining through the first floor windows, and through the open door could be heard the roaring of the fire, which was fast gaining hold upon the staircase. A thought flashed across the young man's mind. His minutes were numbered, his life was worthless; its last act should be a worthy one, and if he perished in the attempt, he would be guilty of one sin the less. With quick, eager questions he ascertained where the child was. The firemen guessed his intentions, and held him back.

'Don't go, sir, for God's sake! it's wasting two lives instead of one. We're not cowards, sir, but this is certain death. If you attempt it, the Lord have mercy on your soul!'

'Amen!' said the young man; and throwing off the hands that held him back he rushed into the house and up the staircase, which creaked and crackled under his feet.

The fire was raging on the first floor, the child was in the floor above. The first-floor landing was already in flames, but the young man, with a fierce leap, sprang past the burning spot, and in another second was in the room where the child lay. The room was already filled with smoke, and here and there the flames were darting through the crevices of the flooring. He could not see the bedstead, but a little frightened voice, sobbing 'Papa, dear; do come, papa!' guided him to the spot where the child lay. 'I will take you to your papa, dear,' he said; 'don't be frightened.' Then, quick as thought, he wrapped the little one in the blanket, and began to retrace his perilous route. Quick, however, as he had been, the flames had gained ground, and scorched his feet as he stepped over the burning floor. He rushed to the window, thinking by means of a ladder they might escape that way; but pouring from the windows below him was a sheet of flame. The burning staircase was the only road. Tying his handkerchief round his mouth and nose, to keep out the suffocating smoke, he groped his way to the door. To his horror, he heard a crash—one-half of the staircase had gone.

A deadly terror seized upon him; the last hope of escape was lost. The life which a few minutes since had seemed a burden too heavy to bear, suddenly grew unutterably precious. His eyes were blinded, his throat scorched by the thick black smoke, and tongues of flame were leaping up around him, seeking to devour him. With awful distinctness all the evil of his life, crowded into that one fearful moment, shone out clear as noonday before his eyes. Instruction wasted, good advice spurned, good resolutions broken, rose up before him; and one and all seemed to drag him down, lost, *lost*, LOST forever and ever! A moment since he had not dared to live, now he did not dare to die. That awful horror lent him almost superhuman strength. Threading his way through the flames, which were now rising all around him, he crept down as far as he could, and then, grasping the broken hand-rail, swung himself over, and dropped, as best he might, a depth of some fifteen feet into the hall below. Fearfully burnt, he had just strength—still holding his burden in his arms—to stagger into the street, and fell senseless into the firemen's arms.

For many weeks he hovered between life and death, in the intensest physical and mental agony. For the most part of the time he was delirious, and haunted by the memory of that awful moment when, standing on the brink of death, he had looked over into the abyss of eternity. As he regained his reason, a new terror came over him, the dread of the consequences of his crime. He never woke without fearing to find the officer of justices at his bedside, waiting to carry him before the Judge. But this last fear had lost its former horror; being, as it were, swallowed up in this overwhelming thankfulness at having been saved from a far greater crime, the crime that knows no repentance. On his bed of pain he prayed as never before—prayed with a penitent and thankful heart; and by the time he was able to sit upright he was ready to endure without flinching the shame and pain of his punishment. For some weeks the evil day was delayed; but at last, as he was beginning to regain strength, a visitor was announced, and his employer entered the room. With a beating heart, but still resigned, he felt that his hour was come, and nerved himself to meet it. To his surprise, his master made no allusion to his misconduct, but kindly praised his courage and his daring deed; and the thought flashed across him that his folly and sin were still unknown, and if he did but keep his own counsel, might so remain forever. The tempter whispered, 'Be silent!' and for a moment he was inclined to yield; but his good angel triumphed. With bowed head and downcast eyes he told the story of his sin, and waited to hear his sentence from the man he had wronged. For a few minutes the good old man (God bless him) was silent, and then he said, with tears in his eyes:—

'My lad, I am glad that you have told me this, very glad; although I knew it before. You have committed a great sin, and you have suffered a heavy punishment. Thank God, who in His mercy has saved you from a far greater sin—a sin whose punishment is forever and ever. You have been through a fiery trial; let your future life show that you have been truly "purged in the fire." For your offense against myself, God forbid that I should add to your punishment. I forgive you with all my heart, my boy, and you need have no fear about coming back to your old place in the office, for no one except myself will ever know a word of the matter. One thing, however, you must promise me—never to enter a gambling-house or to stake money at play again.'

'That I do, sir, upon my hon—' he began, and then stopped short, as the unfitness of the word, from one in his situation, flashed cruelly upon him.

'Nay, lad,' said the old man, holding out his hand, 'don't take it back, that is just the way in which I want your promise. Upon your honor, mind. It is a little tarnished now: let it be the labor of your life to make and keep it bright.'

And, with God's help, he did. He rose from that bed, where for so many weeks he had lain in peril of his life, an altered man. His former friends wondered at the change, and declared that he had left his youth in the fire, but they knew nothing of the fiercer fire which during those long weeks had raged in his bosom, and had scorched away the relish for youthful follies. Having stood so awfully near to death, he had learnt to value life; and to strive so to use life, that death should be no longer terrible. And so striving, God prospered him. The father of the little girl he had saved was a wealthy man, and with generous kindness helped him even against his will. His kind old master stood his faithful friend, and even made opportunities of showing his confidence in him; and for many years past he has been a partner in the firm, a rich and respected merchant. Very few people know his story. It is not a very merry one, but it was uppermost in my mind when Effie asked for a story—it mostly is on Christmas-eve—and therefore I have told it to you."

"Who was the young man, Uncle?" said a childish voice. "Have we ever seen him?"

"Yes, my dear, you know him very well."

"But what became of the little girl that was saved, Uncle? Is she alive still?"

"My dears," said Uncle Herbert, "the little girl is now your Aunt Alice."

Just then the fire-light, which had grown dim, flickered up into a blaze. Aunt Alice bent over Uncle Herbert's hand and kissed it, and as she raised her head we could see that there were tears in her eyes. And we guessed the rest of the story.—*Angelo J. Lewis, in English Society.*

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION TO RELEASE CERTAIN properties of Benjamin H. Brown and George Woelpper.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to release from the lien of a judgment, entered on the bond of Benjamin H. Brown and George Woelpper, securities for George H. Brinkworth, September term, 1870, No. 248, D. S. B., all the real estate of the said Brown and Woelpper, except the messuages or tenements, wharf property and lot of ground bounded by Richmond street, Ash street, Gunner's run, canal, and land now or late of Charles W. Warnock; containing in front on said Ash street 375 feet 9 inches, along Warnock's line 421 feet, and along Richmond street 185 feet; Provided that the said Brown and Woelpper shall pay to the City Solicitor for the use of the city the sum of ten dollars to defray the expenses of the publication of this resolution, and that the City Solicitor shall first be satisfied that the security of the city will not be jeoparded.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE paving of Tower street, Tenth ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Tower street, from a point two hundred and forty seven feet six inches west of Twentieth street to the east line of Twenty-first street, in the Tenth ward. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting thereon; and he shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

And the provisions of the ordinance which prohibits the paving of streets after the first day of December shall not apply to the above, provided the city shall be at no expense for said paving.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIATION to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park for the expenses of the year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eighty-two thousand five hundred (82,500) dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, for the expenses of the year 1871, as follows:

Item 1. For the salary of the solicitor authorized by the fifth section of the supplement to an act entitled "An act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia," two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 2. For keeping said Park in repair and good order, and for current expenses of Park Commission, eighty thousand ($80,000) dollars.

And warrants for said appropriation shall be drawn by the said Commissioners.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A.D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE paving of Main and Penn streets, in the Twenty-third ward, with rubble paving.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Main street, from Green street to Front street, road intersections not to exceed nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents; Penn street, from Orthodox street to Sellers street, intersections not to exceed one hundred and eleven dollars, for the paving thereof with rubble paving. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting thereon, and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep said paving in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE sureties of James Bain, City Commissioner elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That H. G. Clark and Henry Bain are hereby approved as the sureties of James Bain, City Commissioner elect; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond with warrant of attorney for said parties to execute and to cause a judgment to be entered thereon; and further, to file an agreement of record that the lien of the judgment entered against Henry Bain shall only operate on and against premises No. 233 south Twelfth street and No. 229 north Thirteenth street and No. 122 south Eleventh street.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, for the year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and forty-one thousand and fifty ($441,050) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the Department for Supplying the City with Water for the year 1871, as follows:

Item 1. For salary of chief engineer, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 2. For salary of register, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 3. For salary of chief clerk, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 4. For salary of receiving clerk, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 5. For salaries of two permit clerks, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 6. For salaries of four general clerks, four thousand ($4000) dollars.

Item 7. For salaries of eleven inspectors, eight thousand eight hundred ($8800) dollars.

Item 8. For salaries of four purveyors and one messenger, four thousand two hundred ($4200) dollars.

Item 9. For salary of one engineer's clerk, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 10. For salaries of two engineers, Fairmount works, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 11. For salaries of four assistant engineers, Fairmount Works, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 12. For salary of one watchman, Fairmount Works, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 13. For salaries of two engineers, Delaware Works, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 14. For salaries of seven foremen, Delaware Works, four thousand two hundred ($4200) dollars.

Item 15. For salaries of two watchmen, Delaware Works, one thousand two hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 16. For salaries of two engineers, Schuylkill Works (with houses), one thousand eight hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 17. For salaries of two assistant engineers, Schuylkill Works, one thousand two hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 18. For salaries of ten firemen, Schuylkill Works, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 19. For salary of watchman, Schuylkill Works, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 20. For salaries of two engineers and four firemen, Belmont Works, four thousand four hundred ($4400) dollars.

Item 20½. For salary of watchman, Belmont works, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 21. For salaries of two engineers and four firemen, Roxborough works, four thousand four hundred ($4400) dollars.

Item 21½. For salary of engineers' auxiliary engine, Roxborough reservoir, eight hundred and fifty ($850) dollars.

Item 22. For salaries of two engineers and two fire men, Germantown works (for three months), eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 23. For salaries of inspector and watchman, Germantown works, fourteen hundred and fifty ($1450) dollars.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Item 24. For books, stationery, advertising, printing and posting, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 25. For fuel for offices, ground rents, cleansing, incidentals, &c., fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 26. For coal and wood, Fairmount works, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 27. For coal and wood, Delaware works, fifteen thousand five hundred ($15,500) dollars.

Item 28. For coal and wood, Schuylkill works, twenty-two thousand ($22,000) dollars.

Item 29. For coal and wood, Belmont Water Works, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 30. For coal and wood, Roxborough Works, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 31. For coal and wood, Germantown Works, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 32. For tallow, oil and gas, Fairmount Works, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 33. For tallow, oil and gas, Delaware Works, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

Item 34. For tallow, oil and gas, Schuylkill Works, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 35. For tallow and oil, Belmont Works, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 36. For tallow and oil, Roxborough Works, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 37. For tallow, oil and small stores, Germantown Works, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 38. For small stores, tools, red and white lead, gum, hemp, &c., twenty five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 39. For repairs, Fairmount Works, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 40. For repairs, Delaware Works, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 41. For repairs, Schuylkill Works, four thousand ($4000) dollars.

Item 42. For repairs, Belmont Works, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 43. For repairs, Roxborough Works, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 44. For repairs, Germantown Works, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 45. For keeping pipes, plugs, stops, and fixtures in good order, twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars.

Item 46. For keeping buildings, grounds, and reservoirs in good order, eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars.

Item 47. For the purchase of iron pipes, fire-plugs, stop-cocks, lead, brass, and iron castings, and other fixtures and materials connected with the laying of pipes, setting and fitting of plugs and stops, one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars.

Item 48. For labor in laying pipes, setting and fitting fire-plugs, stop-cocks, &c., &c., seventy thousand ($70,000) dollars.

Item 49. For drilling and making new attachments, eighty-five hundred ($8500) dollars.

Item 50. For iron railing, Fairmount, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 51. For carriage hire and keep of horse, &c., for use of chief engineer, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 52. For rent of engines, engine-house and pool of Germantown Water Company (for three months), twelve hundred and fifty ($1250) dollars.

Item 53. For repairing inlet to forebay at the Schuylkill Works, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Provided, That all coal to be used by the Department for Supplying the City with Water shall be purchased from miners and shippers only after advertisement in at least two daily newspapers. And warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870)

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE construction of a Sewer on Twentieth street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewer, viz.: On the line of Twentieth street, from the sewer in Columbia avenue to a point two hundred and thirty-nine feet north of said Columbia avenue, with a clear inside diameter of three feet; said sewer to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise, according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewer above designated, and he shall allot it to the lowest bidders, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the lines of said sewer, in manner and form authorized by ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of branch culverts or drains," approved May 12, 1866, and supplement thereto, approved February 16, 1869; any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to item (for branch sewers) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1871; provided said excess shall not in any case be more than can be charged to said item under ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to draw warrants for street intersections, manholes, and legal deductions in the construction of branch sewers," approved April 3, 1868.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION to the Board of Health for the year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and forty ($239,240) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Health to defray the expenses of the year 1871, as follows:

HEALTH OFFICE, &c.

Item 1. For salary of health officer, twenty-one hundred ($2100) dollars.

Item 2. For salary of chief clerk, eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 3. For salaries of two assistant clerks (at $1000 each) two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 4. For salary of registration clerk, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 5. Salaries of three assistant registration clerks (at $850 each), twenty five hundred and fifty ($2550) dollars.

Item 6. For salary of port physician twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 7. For salary of runner, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 8. For salaries of four nuisance inspectors and two messengers (at $660 each), thirty-nine hundred and sixty ($3960) dollars.

Item 9. For salary of night inspector, six hundred and sixty ($660) dollars.

Item 10. For salaries of two vessel inspectors, from June 1 to October 1 (at $360 each), seven hundred and twenty ($720) dollars.

Item 11. For pay of eleven vaccine physicians and eleven collectors, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 12. For fuel, furniture, repairs, postage and incidentals, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 13. For printing, advertising, books, newspaper blanks and stationery, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 14. For removal of nuisances, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 15. For carriage hire, railroad tickets for district committees, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 16. For carriage hire and railroad tickets for burial ground and poudrette committees, and for expenses incurred in executing the poudrette laws, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 17. For use of committee on registration in executing the registration act, and for expenses of office, also for books, stationery, blanks and advertising, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

LAZARETTO.

Item 18. For salary of Lazaretto physician, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 19. For salary of Quarantine master, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 20. For salary of steward, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 21. For salary of gardener, two hundred and forty ($240) dollars.

Item 22. For salaries of bargemen or tugmen and engineers, twenty-seven hundred ($2700) dollars.

Item 23. For salaries of male nurses, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 24. For salaries of female nurses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 25. For salary of watchman, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 26. For clothing, bedding, brushes, furniture, soap, cleansing and incidentals, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 27. For medicine, lime, coffins and burial expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 28. For coal, oil, paints, fluid, flags, boats and repairs, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 29. For carriage hire and railroad tickets for Lazaretto Committee, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 30. For board and washing the clothing of bargemen, tugmen, nurses, patients and officers, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 31. For general repairs to buildings, grounds and appurtenances, and for taxes and insurance, twenty-five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 32. For outside channel visits and taking vessels to quarantine, and for quarters for boats, bargemen, &c. (including the maintenance of a steam tug-boat), forty-five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 33. For carrying mails, postage and porterage, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 34. For ice and filling ice-house, three hundred ($300) dollars.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Item 35. For medical attendance, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 36. For salary of matron, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 37. For salaries of laundresses, two hundred and forty ($240) dollars.

Item 38. For salaries of male nurses, eight hundred and forty ($840) dollars.

Item 39. For salaries of female nurses, four hundred and eighty ($480) dollars.

Item 40. For salary of fireman, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 41. For salary of watchman, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 42. For salaries of two gardeners, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 43. For board and washing for patients, nurses and others, thirty-nine hundred ($3900) dollars.

Item 44. For clothing, bedding, furniture, repairs and incidentals, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 45. For fuel, lights, brushes, soap, cleansing and incidental supplies, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 46. For medicines, coffins and burial expenses, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 47. For carriage hire, railroad tickets, conveyance of patients, cots, porterage and postage, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 48. For general expenses of the Sanitary Committee, printing, blanks and stationery, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 49. For purchase of horses, vehicles and harness, and for the keep of and repair to the same, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 50. For insurance and general improvements and repairs to buildings, grounds and appurtenances, including the maintenance of a telegraph, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

STREET CLEANING, REMOVING ASHES, GARBAGE, &c.

Item 51. For pay of contractor for cleansing the streets and markets, and removing ashes, dead animals, and garbage therefrom, one hundred and sixty-five thousand ($165,000) dollars.

Item 52. For stationery and printing, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 53. For salaries, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 54. For incidentals, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Provided, that warrants for one-twelfth only of the appropriation for salaries to the officers and employees of the Board of Health shall be drawn in each month, and warrants shall be drawn by the Board of Health in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE construction of a certain sewer on Eighteenth street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewer on Eighteenth street, from Norris street to Susquehanna avenue, to have a clear inside diameter of five feet from Norris to Diamond street, and from Diamond street to Susquehanna avenue, five and a half feet diameter, to connect with open channel; said sewer to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Sec. 2. Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewer above designated, and he shall allot it to the lowest bidders, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the line of said sewer in manner and form authorized by ordinance, entitled "An ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of branch culverts or drains," approved May 12, 1866, and supplement thereto approved February 16, 1869; any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to item (for branch sewers) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1871.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fun for the year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of th city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty ($683,730) dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the Commissioners of Sinking Funds for the year 1871, to be applied as follows:

Item 1. To sinking fund of ten millions, one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars.

Item 2. To sinking fund of one million, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 3. To sinking fund of eight hundred thousand dollars loan, nine thousand six hundred ($9600) dollars.

Item 4. To sinking fund of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars loan, five thousand four hundred ($5400) dollars.

Item 5. To sinking fund of Sunbury and Erie Railroad, twelve thousand six hundred ($12,600) dollars.

Item 6. To sinking fund of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, three thousand nine hundred ($3900) dollars.

Item 7. To sinking fund Northwestern Railroad, seven thousand eight hundred ($7800) dollars.

Item 8. To sinking fund certain obligation, nine hundred and sixty-nine ($969) dollars.

Item 9. To sinking fund road damages, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 10. To sinking fund of certain culverts, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 11. To sinking fund water loan, No. 1, three thousand nine hundred and thirty six ($3936) dollars.

Item 12. To sinking fund seven hundred thousand ($700,000) dollars, eight thousand four hundred ($8400) dollars.

Item 13. To sinking fund of defence of city, No. 1, fifteen thousand six hundred ($15,600) dollars.

Item 14. To sinking fund of gas works, No. 1, nine thousand ($9000) dollars.

Item 15. To sinking fund of gas works, No. 2, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 16. To sinking fund of gas works, No. 3, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 17. To sinking fund of gas works, No. 4, twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Item 18. To sinking fund of school loan, No. 1, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 19. To sinking fund of road damages and bridges, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 20. To sinking fund Chestnut street bridge, No. 1, twenty-four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 21. To sinking fund of one million two hundred thousand dollars, fourteen thousand four hundred ($14,400) dollars.

Item 22. To sinking fund bounty, No. 1, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 23. To sinking fund defence of the city, No. 2, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 24. To sinking fund defence of the city, No. 3, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 25. To sinking fund city bounty, No. 2, thirty-nine thousand ($39,000) dollars.

Item 26. To sinking fund city bounty, No. 3, forty-two thousand ($42,000) dollars.

Item 27. To sinking fund school loan, No. 2, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 28. To sinking fund water loan, No. 2, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 29. To sinking fund municipal loan, thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars.

Item 30. To sinking fund Chestnut-street bridge, No. 2, one thousand and twenty ($1020) dollars.

Item 31. To sinking fund defence of city, No. 4, seven thousand two hundred ($7200) dollars.

Item 32. To sinking fund city loan, No. 33, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 33. To sinking fund city loan, No. 34, twenty-one thousand six hundred ($21,600) dollars.

Item 34. To sinking fund of culvert, No. 2, nine thousand six hundred ($9600) dollars.

Item 35. To sinking fund Park loan, No. 1, forty-eight thousand ($48,000) dollars.

Item 36. To sinking fund city loan, No. 35, nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty ($19,680) dollars.

Item 37. To sinking fund Gas Works, No. 5, twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Item 38. To sinking fund Gas Works, No. 6, twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Item 39. To sinking fund city loan, No. 37, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 40. To sinking fund city loan, No. 38, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 41. To sinking fund Park loan, No 2, twenty-four thousand ($24,000) dollars.

Item 42. To sinking fund city loan, No. 39, eight thousand four hundred ($8400) dollars.

Item 43. To sinking fund school loan, No. 3, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 44. To sinking fund House of Correction loan, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 45. To the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, forty-five thousand ($45,000) dollars, to pay the portion of the city debt unprovided for, which has fallen due, and that which may be due and demanded for the year 1871.

Item 46. For salary of secretary, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 47. For stationery and incidentals twenty-five ($25) dollars.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

AN ORDINANCE TO ORGANIZE A House of Correction and Employment for the city of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the House of Correction and Employment for the city of Philadelphia shall be managed by a board of managers to be elected by the Select and Common Councils of the said city.

Section 2. In the month of December, A. D. 1870, the Select and Common Councils shall elect ten persons, five persons by Select and five by Common Council, citizens of Philadelphia, over thirty years of age, to serve as managers of the House of Correction and Employment, and thereafter in the month of December in every year each Chamber shall elect one person to serve as said manager for the term of five years from and after the first Tuesday of January following their election. And any vacancy which shall occur in said board shall be supplied by a special election held by the Chamber in which the vacancy may occur for the unexpired term, to be held as early as convenient after such vacancy is known to exist.

Section 3. The board of managers elected by the said Councils shall meet for organization on the first Tuesday of January, Anno Domini 1871, and on the same day in every succeeding year, in the Common Council chamber, or at such other place as they may select, when they shall determine by lot the terms for which they shall serve, viz.: two for one year, two for two years, two for three years, two for four years, and two for five years, at which meeting there shall be elected a president and secretary, the president to be chosen from among the managers.

Section 4. The board of managers shall take possession of the two wings of said House of Correction and Employment, which are to be finished for occupancy on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1871, or as soon as the same are finished, as well as any portion of said House of Correction and Employment which from time to time is finished and ready for occupancy of the building which is now under contract on the Pennypack Creek, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 5. That the board of managers shall be fully competent to make and frame all rules and regulations for the government of said House of Correction and Employment as to them may seem proper, in accordance with the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini 1868, provided the same be first submitted to and approved by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 6. All appropriations to said board of managers for the support and maintenance of said House of Correction and Employment shall be made by the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, and all bills contracted by the said board of managers shall be first submitted to and approved by the Committee on House of Correction of Councils, all ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D 1870)

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia
1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Create and Organize a Paid Fire Department for the City of Philadelphia, and to Make an Appropriation Therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Fire Department shall consist of seven Fire Commissioners, one Chief Engineer, five Assistant Engineers, and as many foremen, enginemen, hosemen, hook-and-ladder men, and other persons, to be divided into companies, as the number of engines and other fire apparatus belonging to the city shall from time to time require.

Section 2. The said Fire Commissioners shall be citizens of Philadelphia, of good character, not under thirty years of age, who shall serve without compensation, and be elected as follows: Three by Select Council and four by Common Council on the last stated meeting in December, 1870. The said Commissioners, when elected, shall draw for their respective terms of office, three for the term of two years and four for the term of four years, and every second year thereafter, at their first stated meeting in the month of February, there shall be elected in the same manner three or four persons, as the case may be, by the Select or Common Council, in which the vacancy may occur, to serve for the term of four years. The minority in each Chamber shall at all times be represented by one member in said Board of Fire Commissioners. The said Commissioners to hold their offices until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. That in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal of, or the neglect or refusal to perform the duties incumbent upon their offices by any or all of said Commissioners, the Councils shall proceed at once to fill such place or places by a new election, as above provided, and for the unexpired term.

Section 4. That the said Fire Commissioners shall proceed at once to organize a department, to consist of not exceeding twenty-two steam fire engines and five hook and ladder companies, and thereafter such number of companies as they may from time to time be authorized and directed by Councils. They shall have the appointment of and entire control over all officers and employes, and of the property of the Fire Department, and shall be held strictly accountable therefor to Councils, by whom, upon conviction of dereliction of duty, malfeasance in office, or violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, after a hearing before the Joint Committee on Fire Department, they shall be removed from office.

Section 5. The said Fire Commissioners shall hold at least two stated meetings monthly, and keep a correct record of all their proceedings, subject at all times to the inspection of the Mayor and Councils, or their committees, and shall annually in the month of January prepare an accurate report to Councils of the state of the Department. They shall have authority, in conjunction with the Committee on Fire Department, to fit up and appropriate to their use and that of the Engineers suitable rooms as offices, the necessary expense of which shall be defrayed out of the funds appropriated for the use of the Department, and the President of the Commissioners shall have authority to draw warrants upon the City Treasurer for such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require, not exceeding the appropriations by Councils. Provided that all bills for expenditures shall first be submitted to and approved by the Committee on Fire Department. They shall have power to suspend or expel any member of any fire company and to reorganize any company, and they shall also adopt a suitable uniform to be worn by the officers and men. The said Fire Commissioners shall also have authority to make such rules and regulations for the government, discipline, and good order of the Department and for the extinguishment of fires, as they may think necessary and expedient; provided such rules and regulations be not inconsistent with any ordinance of Councils. All meetings of the Fire Commissioners shall be open to the public.

Section 6. That on the third day of January, 1871, the Fire Commissioners, as herein provided for, shall meet and organize, and elect from their number a President. They shall also elect a Secretary and Messenger, who, by virtue of their offices, shall be members of the Fire Department. The Secretary shall also perform the duties of clerk to the Chief Engineer, and the Messenger shall also be messenger to the Chief Engineer. The said Fire Commissioners shall also give public notice by advertisement, in at least three newspapers, for one week, that they are prepared to receive applications for membership in the Fire Department and proposals for the sale or lease to the city of such fire apparatus, houses, horses, and other property needed by them for the purposes of the Department.

Section 7. All officers and members of the Fire Department shall be persons of good moral character, and shall retain their respective positions for and during good behavior, and for such times as they perform their duties harmoniously with their associates and satisfactorily to the Fire Commissioners. They shall not be subject to removal on account of any political, religious, or other sentiment entertained by them, so long as such opinion or sentiment does not interfere with the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties as members of the Fire Department.

Section 8. That the salaries of the officers and employes of the Fire Department shall be as follows:—

Chief Engineer, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum ($2500.)

Secretary of the Fire Commissioners and Clerk of the Chief Engineer, twelve hundred dollars per annum ($1200.)

Messenger of the Fire Commissioners, eight hundred dollars per annum ($800.)

Assistant Engineers, each one thousand two hundred dollars per annum ($1200.)

Enginemen, each one thousand dollars per annum ($1000.)

Firemen, each eight hundred dollars per annum ($800.)

Tillermen and drivers, each seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum ($750.)

Foreman, each four hundred and fifty dollars per annum ($450.)

And the Hose and Hook-and-ladder men each three hundred and sixty dollars per annum ($360). And all of the said salaries shall be payable monthly.

Section 9. Every officer and member of the Fire Department shall, before entering upon his duties, sign the following agreement, to be deposited with the Fire Commissioners:—

"I, A. B., having been appointed a member of the Philadelphia Fire Department, hereby agree to abide by all the ordinances of the Councils and rules and regulations of the Fire Commissioners relating thereto."

Any officer or member who shall neglect or refuse to sign the same shall not be entitled to receive any compensation whatsoever.

Section 10. No person under twenty-one years of age shall be an officer or member of the Fire Department, nor shall any person be an officer or member who is not a legal voter in the city of Philadelphia; and no person holding office of any kind under the United States, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or the City of Philadelphia, shall hold any office created by this ordinance.

Section 11. The Chief Engineer shall have the sole command at fires over the Assistant Engineers, officers, and members of the Fire Department, and all other persons who may be present at fires. He shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, protection of property and preservation of order. It shall be his duty to examine into the condition of all the fire apparatus and houses connected therewith as often as the Fire Commissioners or Councils may require, and whenever the engines or other apparatus shall need alterations or repairs he shall report the same to the Fire Commissioners, who shall cause the same to be made. He shall transmit to the Fire Commissioners all returns of officers, members, and companies, keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge, and name, age, occupation, and residence of each member. He shall annually, in the month of January, and oftener if required by the Fire Commissioners or Councils, report to them of the condition of the houses, fire apparatus, and other property of the department, together with the names of the officers and members of the various fire companies; the number of fires since last report, the causes thereof and extent of damages, as near as can be ascertained.

Section 12. In the absence of the Chief Engineer an Assistant Engineer, to be designated by him, shall execute the duties of his office with full powers.

Section 13. Every engine company shall have one engine man, one fireman, and one driver, who shall be permanently employed, and who shall at all times be in and about the engine-house, except when unavoidably absent; and shall also have one foreman and eight hosemen.

Section 14. Every hook-and-ladder company shall have one driver and one tillerman, who shall be permanently employed, and who shall at all times be in and about the truck-house, except when unavoidably absent, and shall also have one foreman and ten members.

Section 15. The property of each engine company shall consist of not less than one steam fire engine, one hose carriage, one thousand feet of hose, together with such other apparatus for effectual service as the Fire Commissioners shall deem necessary, and four horses. The use of said horses shall be controlled by the foreman of each of the several companies, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer, in such manner as his judgment may dictate.

Section 16. The property of each hook and ladder company shall consist of not less than one ladder truck and all necessary ladders and implements, and two horses.

Section 17. The Fire Commissioners, Chief and Assistant Engineers, and the Foremen of companies be, and they are hereby authorized to exercise the powers of police officers in going to, while at, and returning from any fire that may occur or alarm be given.

Section 18. Each engine company may have extra men, not exceeding four in number, and each hook-and-ladder company not exceeding six. They shall not be entitled to pay except when ordered on duty in the place of absentees, when they shall receive the same pay, to be deducted from the monthly salary of such absentees. Said extra men shall be furnished by the Commissioners with hat and badge without charge therefor; in case of a vacancy in the company to which they are attached they shall, if worthy and competent, be eligible to promotion to fill the same.

Section 19. The Fire Commissioners may grant to any officer or member of the department, if they deem it compatible with the interests of the department, a vacation, not exceeding two weeks in any one year, upon such terms as they may think expedient.

Section 20. The Fire Commissioners shall have power to remove such of the fire-alarm signal-boxes as may not be needed, and locate the same and such others as they shall deem necessary, and they shall also make such modifications in said boxes and the manner of giving alarms of fire as they shall consider requisite and necessary for the efficient working of the Fire Department. Provided the same be done under the supervision of the Department of the Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph.

Section 21. The present Fire Department is hereby placed under the direction and control of the said Fire Commissioners, subject to their rules and regulations; and they shall have full power and authority to suspend any company or companies from active service for violation of the same, or dismiss them from the Fire Department. The present Chief and Assistant Engineers are hereby directed to report to and obey the rules and regulations of said Fire Commissioners; and whenever they shall deem the services of the said Chief and Assistant Engineers no longer necessary, their term of office shall cease.

Section 22. That the Fire Commissioners are hereby authorized, if they deem it advisable, to lease upon such terms and for such length of time not exceeding three years as they shall think necessary and expedient, or purchase, such of the apparatus, houses, and other property of the present fire companies as will insure the immediate and efficient service of the department. No house rented or leased by the said Fire Commissioners for the use of the department shall be occupied by other tenant or association.

Section 23. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to injure, deface, or in any manner destroy any of the fire apparatus, or property of the same, or any police or fire-alarm telegraph box or wire, or hinder or obstruct any engine or hook and ladder company, or any members thereof, or officers of the Department, from freely passing along the streets of the city, to or from a fire, or in any manner hinder or prevent any of the said fire companies, or any member or officer of the Department, from operating at any fire.

Section 24. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons knowingly to give or cause to be given any false alarm of fire by means of the telegraph signal boxes.

Section 25. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, without the consent and authority of the Fire Commissioners, to have in his or their possession, use or make, or cause to be made or used, any key or keys to any fire engine, hook-and-ladder house, or telegraph signal box; nor shall any person or persons not a member or officer of the Fire Department use or wear any part of the uniform determined upon by the Fire Commissioners, without their permission first had and obtained.

Section 26. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of sections 23, 24, and 25 of this ordinance shall suffer and pay a fine not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, for the use of the city. Such fine to be recoverable as like penalties are now by law recoverable.

Section 27. That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Fire Department for the expenses of 1871, for the following purposes, to wit:—

Item 1. Salary of Chief Engineer, twenty-five hundred (2500) dollars.

Item 2. Salary of five Assistant Engineers, six thousand (6000) dollars.

Item 3. Salary of Secretary, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 4. Salary of Messenger, eight hundred (800) dollars.

Item 5. Salaries of twenty-two Enginemen, twenty-two thousand (22,000) dollars.

Item 6. Salaries of twenty-two Firemen, seventeen thousand six hundred (17,600) dollars.

Item 7. Salaries of twenty-seven drivers, twenty thousand two hundred and fifty (20,250) dollars.

Item 8. Salaries of twenty-seven foremen, twelve thousand one hundred and fifty (12,150) dollars.

Item 9. Salaries of five tillermen, three thousand seven hundred and fifty (3750) dollars.

Item 10. Salaries of two hundred and twenty-six hose and laddermen, eighty-one thousand three hundred and sixty (81,360) dollars.

Item 11. Maintenance of horses, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty (26,780) dollars.

Item 12. Repairs of apparatus, ten thousand eight hundred (10,800) dollars.

Item 13. Renewing of hose, ten thousand (10,000) dollars.

Item 14. Printing, stationery, and incidentals, three thousand (3000) dollars.

Item 15. Fuel and gas for houses, five thousand (5000) dollars.

Item 16. Fuel for engines and oil for hose, three thousand five hundred (3500) dollars.

Item 17. Rent of houses and apparatus, twenty-seven thousand (27,000) dollars.

Item 18. Purchase of forcing hose, thirty-seven thousand (37,000) dollars.

Item 19. Purchase of horses, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty (25,750) dollars.

Item 20. Purchase of one hundred sets harness, four thousand (4000) dollars.

Item 21. Furniture, bedding, and stoves, five thousand (5000) dollars.

Item 22. Purchase of engines, hose carriages, wagons, trucks and ladders, seventy-six thousand five hundred and sixty (76,560) dollars.

Section 28. That the ordinance approved January 30, 1855, entitled "An ordinance to reorganize the Fire Department of the City of Philadelphia," and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, except so far as they may remain in temporary force under the provisions of Section 21 of this ordinance.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE sureties of Robert H. Beatty, Receiver of Taxes elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That Samuel Miller and J. Henry Askin are hereby approved as the sureties of Robert H. Beatty, Receiver of Taxes elect. And the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond with warrant of attorney for said parties to execute, and to cause judgment to be executed thereon; and further to file agreements of record that the lien of the judgment against Samuel Miller shall only operate on and against the premises numbered 2021 2023, 2025, 2027 and 2029 Turner street. Also, against premises No. 2036 Nicholas street, and No. 1619 north Twenty-first-street; and the lien of the judgment against J. Henry Askin shall only operate on and against premises numbered 631 Walnut street, and numbered 3219, 3221, 3223, and 3225 Market street; also, No. 3703 Baring street.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION OF INSTRUCTION TO the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to confer with the Connecting Railroad Company

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Connecting Railroad Company be and is hereby notified that Diamond street as laid out on the city plot, as exhibited upon plan No. 121 of the Department of Surveys, is now being opened, graded, and paved as a thoroughfare from Broad street to Fairmount Park, and that they be requested to provide at an early day for the crossing of said Diamond street over the Connecting Railroad, and that the Chief Engineer and Surveyor be requested to confer with said company relative thereto.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO PAYING certain interest and loans in coin.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That all interest falling due January 1, A. D. 1871, on loans of the said city, created prior to February 25, A. D. 1862, and the principal of all such loans maturing on said first day of January, 1871, shall be paid in gold, or in currency equal to the value of gold, on said first day of January, A. D. 1871.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6 35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 9 30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9 30 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternooon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READINGRAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as folows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom....	9·15
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train............	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train............	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg&Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading..........	8·00	From Pottsville.....	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville..........	3·15	From Reading.......	7·45

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2 30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3 50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5 40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express . . .	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express . . .	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express . . .	9 50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 00 Noon.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express . . .	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9 40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7 25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12 20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8 15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9 25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12 35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2 30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—No. 704 Chesnut street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—

42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles almost new.

A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

T. E. LEE, Sheriff Wake county, N. C.

N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms. 12 29tJ30

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GLOVES, ETC.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.

Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6 55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.

The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.

Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.

SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,

PROPRIETORS,

12 8 thstu1m No. 123 South FRONT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Presentation of Premiums—List of Meritorious Pupils, with their Averages.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon exercises of a very interesting character take place in Girard College, the occasion being the distribution of premiums to the pupils of the institution to whom the award of merit has been given. The exercises come off once a year, and are of a pleasing and instructive character. It is customary after the distribution of premiums for the directors of the college to make addresses to the young gentlemen who have obtained meritorious averages during the year.

The following is a list of the meritorious pupils, with averages:—

CONDUCT AND SCHOLARSHIP COMBINED—THIRD FORM.

Lonsdale, Thos. P.	9·70	Dougherty, Frank R.	7·99
Bell, Frank F.	9·41	Campbell, John P.	7·96
King, Harry S.	9·06	Cashman, Wm. N.	7·93
Nickell, Robert J.	9·06	Clarke, Robt. J.	7·93
Barton, Robert M.	9·01	McElroy, Robert	7·93
Dobbins, Frank S.	8·76	Dawson, Wm. J.	7·89
Oliver, Charles F.	8·72	Deery, John J.	7·88
Hancock, Robert	8·69	McDerd, Alex.	7·88
Hansell, Frank	8·68	Sulger, James C.	7·88
Norris, John	8·45	Gall[illegible], Geo. W.	7·85
Patterson, Geo. R.	[illegible]	Parkington, John	7·83
Harman, Charles E.	8·41	Buschner, Chas. R.	7·82
Hog[illegible], James W.	8·37	Naylor, Wm. J.	7·81
Cadwalader, Harry	8·34	Lott, Wm. J.	7·79
Shannon, Wm. A.	8·33	Brown, Saml.	7·76
Delaney, Edw.	8·32	Young, Samuel R.	7·97
Rodgers, John J.	8·32	Coxe, Charles	7·74
Gleason, Jas. J.	8·31	Curry, James	7·74
Mount, Charles E.	8·31	Walter, John G.	7·74
Snyder, John M.	8·29	Fussell, John D.	7·72
McIntyre, Charles	8·22	Tosboss, George K.	7·68
Fifer, Neal C.	8·21	Boggs, James	7·67
Springer, John C.	8·19	Keitch, Edw.	7·66
Anderson, Robert S.	8·18	Storer, William	7·66
Henry, William	8·15	Maloney, James J.	7·65
Neil, Frederick	8·15	Dale, George W.	7·64
Dowling, Edw.	8·13	McCullough, James	7·63
Blane, David G.	8·07	Hickman, Brinton B.	7·63
Hadfield, Joseph	8·06	Carroll, Cornelius	7·59
Haller, John	8·04	Wark, Samuel A.	7·56
Dunlap, Joseph	8·03	Farrington, William	7·52
Redheiffer, Jesse	8·03	Taylor, Harry C.	7·50
Hamilton, Henry	8·01		

CONDUCT AND SCHOLARSHIP—FIRST AND SECOND FORMS.

Tobin Thomas	9·13	Stewart Wm. H.	8·06
Robbins Howard G.	9·08	Byers John A.	8·05
Ott Walter P.	9·02	Ohler Harry	8·05
Sprott Albert	8·85	Moury Alonzo A.	8·04
Gravenstine Geo.	8·84	Beatty Wm. J.	7·99
Cowdrick Hiram	8·84	Hayward Robt. J.	7·93
Dougherty Jno. F.	8·82	Lennon James S.	7·93
Wright Richard C.	8·79	Fisher John A.	7·91
Hughes Walter F.	8·74	Boyd Henry A.	7·90
Bowers John E.	8·72	Yerkes Lewis A.	7·90
Reed Edwin A.	8·71	Lyons Charles	7·89
Fite Hiram	8·63	Mason Robert	7·89
Stevens George A.	8·62	Calhoun Humphrey	7·87
Moore James	8·58	McClure Alexander	7·85
Cope Alfred H.	8·55	Blake Samuel	7·83
Dobson Thomas H.	8·54	Ferguson Geo. H.	7·83
Pascoe Wm. L.	8·52	Struthers Alexander	7·78
Carlisle John	8·44	Adams John J.	7·76
McKeown James	8·44	Brown Robert A.	7·76
Sherry John	8·44	Burgess George	7·73
Neill William	8·40	Ward George D.	7·72
Skirm John D.	8·40	Wulf Gustavus	7·71
Lare George W.	8·36	McIlhenney James	7·70
McFarlane, Alex.	8·36	Gordon, Robt. J.	7·70
Mercer, Wm. C.	8·36	Wilson, Joseph	7·67
Clarke Chas. H.	8·34	Meeser, Spencer B.	7·67
Hunter, Wm.	8·32	Burnett, James	7·65
Shellenberger, W.	8·29	Lawson, Samuel	7·65
Duffy, Peter	8·27	Sherlock, Edward	7·64
Choate, Rufus	8·25	Carmichael, Samuel	7·63
Ashburner, Harry	8·22	Atkinson, Harry J.	7·61
Asbey, Attrie C.	8·20	McDonald, John G.	7·60
Keown, Robert	8·19	McPherson, Samuel	7·58
Meyer, William	8·15	Borden, John C.	7·55
Miller, William	8·15	Leeds, Lewis R.	7·54
Murray, Wilson H.	8·14	Gullman, Emil	7·54
Abercrombie, J. H.	8·13	Weigner, Martin L.	7·53
Harper, Thos. G.	8·13	Schubert, Edwin A.	7·52
Elmerman, Chas. E.	8·11	Baird, Albert H.	7·51
Houseman, Wm. A.	8·10	Bigelow, Chas. W.	7·50
Elliott, Thomas	8·07	Tomlinson, Jas. J.	7·49

CONDUCT ALONE.

Koebel, Wash. P.	10·00	Donahue, Cornelius	8·16
Dimon, George W.	9·97	Walker, D. G.	8·13
Hanley, G. C.	9·83	Kern, Robert	8·03
Vogdes, Jacob M.	9·58	Drew, George	8·31
Nimmo, John	9·41	Cromley, George W.	8·23
Stoy, John W.	9·41	Whiteman, Windle	8·23
McFadden, Thos.	9·03	Sharp, Charles	8·17
Holt, John M.	8·75	De Burlo, Fred'k	8·16
Miller, Wm. J.	8·66	Walker, Pancoas	8·12
Harriss, Joshua F.	8·73	Preston, Thomas	8·12
Johnson, Robt.	8·64	Jarvis, Robt. E.	8·07
McMullen, James	8·62	Wilson, Dubois	8·03
Floyd, Edward	8·37		

SCHOLARSHIP ALONE.

Duren, Wm. E.	9·00	Kaufhold, Louis	8·17
Brown, Wm. H.	8·88	McKee, John G.	8·15
Gilbert, Geo. H.	8·75	Edgar, Chas. H.	8·09
Keenan, Benj S.	8·39	Young, Mahlon D.	8·08
Miller, Wm. E.	8·33	Pepper, John H.	8·08
Sweeney, Miles	8·20	McPeeters, James	8·03

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

Nine Jolly Tars Don't Like to Cut Ice in Cold Weather—They are Drummed Off League Island in Consequence.

Yesterday morning nine of Uncle Sam's mariners came to grief in a curious way. The nine men in question, who belonged to the company of the ship St. Louis, had been ordered to cut ice for storage in the ice-house from which the officers and men on duty at League Island are supplied in summer. The weather was rather cold, and the work consequently rather distasteful. The nine tars kept at it for a time, but finally concluded to succumb to the weather and adjourn to their comfortable quarters on board the St. Louis. This they did without orders or leave, and made their complaint to the officer of the deck. This officer referred the matter to the executive officer of the station, who at once had the nine men ranged in a row on deck, and placed in double irons, for refusing to do duty. They were then sent below, but in a short time their irons were removed by order of the commodore of the station, and the sensitive seamen were paid up in full and mustered out of the naval service. They were marched off the island under guard, and set at liberty at the gates, from which they made their way to the city on foot. It is more than probable that they are now repenting the weakness for warmth which induced them to abandon their work on the ice.

Helplessly Drunk.—Yesterday afternoon, two boys, aged respectively ten and twelve years, were found helplessly drunk on the ice in the Schuylkill. They were taken to the station-house, where they gave information to the effect that Rosanna McGinnis, residing at Twenty-fifth and Hamilton streets; John Hughes, Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets; and William Workman, Pennsylvania avenue and Spring Garden streets, had sold them liquor. Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of the parties named, and they were soon after taken into custody. They then had a hearing before Alderman Alexander, and were held in $1000 bail each to answer.

Fairmount Park Riders.—Mr. A. Reimer yesterday received the contract for furnishing the carriages necessary for Fairmount Park for the next five years. The price for a ride through the park, including George's Hill and Belmont Mansion, will be fifty cents for the round trip. In addition to the accommodations of last summer, Mr. Reimer is directed to have a number of pony phætons constructed in order to supply the demand made for that class of vehicles. He is also to have on hand a number of other carriages for the purpose of driving children and others to the playground in the West Park. The charge for this trip will be fifteen cents.

Mysterious.—At an early hour yesterday morning a woman, crossing Market Street Bridge, picked up a nubia trimmed with beads and a piece of a shawl lying alongside the rail. To the latter garment there was attached the following note, written in a wretchedly bad hand: "If any one finds this, will find me in the deep—my troubles is more than I can bear—my name is Sarah Twain. I did live 150 Wilmer st Philadelphia." The authorities are investigating the matter.

The Bedford Street Mission.—The temporary lodging house connected with the Bedford Street Mission is doing a good work. From eighteen to twenty women and children receive free lodgings every night. Contributions of bread and old clothing are much needed.

Casualty.—A daughter of Mrs. Schalter, No. [illegible] Main street, Twenty-third ward, fell down stairs yesterday and fractured an arm.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR.

The Close of the Fair for the Benefit of the French Wounded and Suffering—Some of the Lucky Persons who Drew Prizes.

The grand bazaar in aid of the sufferers by war in France, which was in successful operation at Concert Hall from the 14th to the 24th of December, was removed to No. 1117 Chesnut street on Monday of this week, other engagements at Concert Hall rendering the change necessary. Since the removal a large amount has been realized, and last evening there was a crowded audience in attendance to witness the closing exercises, which were interspersed with excellent vocal and instrumental music. The drawings were completed last evening, except in the case of a few valuable articles, to which subscriptions will yet be received, the drawings for which will not take place until the list of subscribers is full. At 11 o'clock this morning the remaining articles were put up for disposal to the highest bidder at auction, and a large number of persons was in attendance on the lookout for bargains. The following is a list of the persons who drew the most valuable articles for which the drawings have already taken place:—

Master Lambert, No. 342 South Fifteenth street, drew a beautiful French clock worth $100, a gold watch worth $75, and a triple-plated ice pitcher, waiter, and two goblets.

Mr. E. Borda, No. 2009 Spruce street, drew a gold watch and chain worth $450.

Mr. J. S. Daniels, No. 117 North Seventh street, drew a gold watch worth $100.

Mr. P. E. Carroll, No 144 South Sixth street, drew a gold watch worth $100.

Miss Bousier, No. 1240 North Broad street, drew a gold watch worth $80.

Mrs. S. W. De Coursey, No. 1417 Spruce street, drew a silver tea set worth $100.

Mr. L. Lafitte drew a sofa worth $100.

Mr. Gottlieb Vollmer, No. 1108 Chesnut street, drew a French gilt clock worth $75.

Mr. B. W. Fletcher, No. 308 Market street, drew a parlor cabinet worth $75.

Miss Scott, No. 1527 Spruce street, drew a doll worth $50.

There were a half-dozen or more articles worth about $50 each drawn, and about seventy-five articles of about $25 or $30 in value each. A very large sum has been realized from the fair, but it is impossible to give the amount until the books are balanced.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Buildings Ordered to be Erected During December.

The following gives the more important of the improvements for which permits were issued by the Building Inspectors during the month of December. It will be noticed that the number, in consequence of the cold weather, is greatly less than the permits issued during November:—

Dwellings—Seven three-story, 18 by 36 feet, at Twentieth and Christian streets; six two-story, 16 by 30 feet, at Twenty-ninth and Hummel streets; ten three-story, 16 by 42 feet, at Twenty-third and Christian streets; ten two-story, 15 by 28 feet, on Moore, Fifth, and Pierce streets; ten three-story, 14 by 45 feet, Third street, above Berks; six two-story, 14 by 26 feet, on Susquehanna avenue, above Twenty-sixth; seven two-story, 16 by 24 feet, Hermann street, above Twenty-sixth; six three story, 15 by 28 feet, on Germantown avenue, above Eighteenth street; nine two-story, 14 by 28 feet, on Auburn street, above Coral; eleven three-story, 17 by 50 feet, on Cambria street, near Eighteenth; eight two-story, 12 by 26 feet, on William and Auburn streets, below Coral; twelve two-story, 12 by 26 feet, Amber street, below Auburn.

Factories—One one-story, 28 by 68 feet, at Thirty-sixth and Wharton streets; one two-story, 20 by 50 feet, at No. 237 South Fifth street.

Shed—One one-story, 25 by 40 feet, in rear of No. 3505 Market street; one one-story, 28 by 110 feet, on Market street, west of Thirty-ninth street; one one-story, 110 by 18 feet, on American street, above Norris.

Ice-house—One one-story, 20½ by 23 feet, at Fifty-first street and Westminster avenue.

Picker-house—One two-story, 25 by 40 feet, at Jasper and York streets.

Shop—One two-story, 18 by 30 feet, on Aramingo street, below Memphis; one three-story, 33 by 16 feet, Mover street, above Hanover.

Stores—One, 22½ by 73 feet, No. 535 Arch street; one two-story, 20 by 52 feet, Springhouse Turnpike, above Chesnut street; one two-story, 24 by 50 feet, on Girard avenue, above Twenty-fifth street.

Bakery—One one-story, 24 by 35 feet, on Laurel street, near Main, Germantown.

Brewery—One two-story, 15 by 30 feet, on Third street, above Girard avenue.

Chapels—One 1 story, 35 by 57 feet, Twenty-third and Sumner streets; one 3 story, 30 by 67 feet, at the corner of Broad and Green streets.

Church—One 2 story, 24 by 40 feet, at Fifty-eighth and Race streets.

Storehouses—One 1 story, 44 by 90 feet, at corner of Seventeenth and Buttonwood streets; one 1 story, 25½ by 45 feet, Thompson street, below Ridge avenue.

Murderous Assault.—James and Michael McGurk have been committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted by them upon one Patrick Gormley. It is alleged that they committed a murderous assault and battery on Mr. Gormley, at Eighth and Morris streets, the other evening. Michael is said to have used a club on the head of the injured man.

Grocery Store Damaegd by Water.—On Wednesday morning Policeman Harris, of the Fifteenth Police district, heard a splashing noise in the grocery store of McFarland & Co., No. 4250 Main street. On awakening the inmates it was found that a water pipe had bursted, and that the water had covered the cellar of the place, inflicting damage amounting to $800.

Seriously Burned.—About 7 o'clock this morning Mrs. Sarah Alexander, residing in Cowslip street, below Sixteenth, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence. She had a lighted coal-oil lamp in her hand at the time. The lamp was broken, and Mrs. Alexander was seriously burned about the face and body.

Election.—The 3d Regiment National Guard elected the following named officers last evening:—Colonel, John F. Ballier; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Coslet; Major, George R. Maguire.

Fire in Holmesburg.—The dwelling of Mr. Lodge, in Holmesburg, was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is not known.

House Robbery.—The residence of Lizzie Linehart, at Germantown avenue and Otter street, was broken into on Wednesday night and robbed of clothing and jewelry.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$900 City 6s, N..c. d bill....	99⅞	10 sh Mech Bk..ls.	31½
$1000 Conn'g R Bds	84	15 sh Read..d bill. lots..	49⅜
$2300 Pa 6s, 2 se..c.	107	100 do...2d&s.	49·44
$1000 do.........	105¾	400 do..Tuesday lots....	49½
17 sh Leh V R....	59		
25 sh O C & A R... d bill..	45½	100 do..b30wn.	49½
		600 do.........	49⅜
100 sh Leh N..b60.	33½	100 do.Tuesd..	49⅜
200 do...ls.b30.	33⅝	200 do.........	49⅜
100 do.....b10.	33½	500 do ls.2d.&i.	49½
17 sh Penna RR...	62½	400 do.....&in.	49⅜
8 do.........	62½		

SECOND BOARD.

$9000 Cong R Bs ls.	84	56 sh C & A R.ls.	117⅝
$7000 O C & A R 7s..	78½	200 do.. ls.b10.	117⅜
$10000 do......b5.	58½	160 sh Hestonville..	16

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FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French Military Strength

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Miami Reservation Settlers.

San Domingo Question.

Mustering Out Army Officers

A Few More Fires.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cortes and the Attempt to Assassinate General Prim.

Madrid, Dec. 30.—The Cortes adopted a resolution expressive of horror at the attempt to assassinate General Prim, and passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

French Military Strength.

London, Dec. 30.—Tours estimates the entire number of French troops at 750,000. Bourbaki's command is charged especially with the duty of revictualling Paris, and has already on hand a vast amount of live stock and provisions for the purpose. At the proper moment this army will make a desperate effort to join Chanzy's forces, and reunite the Army of the Loire, which will then, with great energy, push on for Paris.

General Paladines' Reverse

is now charged to meddling politicians, who persuaded Gambetta to interfere with his military operations.

Plucky France.

Earl Granville has received an official despatch from the French Government at Bordeaux, in which France declares her determination not to send a delegate to the peace conference to be held in London, unless the British Government shall first recognize the Republic. A despatch of similar tone has sent each of the other powers.

Prim to Resign.

Advices from Madrid state that Prim announced his determination to resign in person to King Amadeus, and plead a desire to retire to private life.

The Prussians Concentrating.

Despatches from Versailles state that the general evacuation of departments east of Paris which has been occupied by the Germans still continues. It is thought this is being done in order to concentrate the Prussian strength in and around Versailles.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Bridge Burned.

Toledo, Dec. 30.—The bridge on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway at Defiance, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this morning. There will be no interruption to business, arrangements having been made to send trains through to Fort Wayne via Waterloo. The bridge will be rebuilt in a few days.

Hotel Burned in Ohio.

Cincinnati, Dec. 30.—The Lindsey House, at Zaleski, Ohio, was burned yesterday; insured in the Ohio Company, of Chillicothe, for $8000.

A New German Evening Daily

will be issued on January 15. The publishers' names are not made public, but it is thought to be Hof & Hassaureck.

The Miami Reservation.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—A despatch from Fort Leavenworth says that at the request of General Pope, the Secretary of War has postponed the removal of the settlers from the Miami Indian Reservation in Kansas till more favorable weather, but troops have been ordered there to protect the Indians against the depredations of the whites.

The Destruction of the Government Buildings at Fort Smith.

Another order was received from Washington, directing a thorough investigation into the destruction by fire of the Government buildings at Fort Smith, and leaving discretionary with General Pope the continuance of the post and the quartering of the troops at Little Rock or Fort Gibson.

Hotel Burned in St. Louis.

The Missouri Avenue House in East St. Louis was burned yesterday. Loss, $12,000. Insured in the Putnam, of Hartford; Illinois and Mutual, of Alton; and Aurora, of Aurora, Illinois.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Question.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 30.—A commercial house in New York writes to a prominent Senator:—"We are advised by our agents, as well as by our Dominican correspondents, that everything is peaceful and quiet, and that the entire community with whom they are brought in contact are unanimously in favor of and anxiously awaiting annexation. The trade between that island and New York is continually, although as yet in a small way, increasing, and by the last trip of the Tybee there were received, for the first time, eighteen hundred seroons of tobacco from Samana."

Mustered Out of Service.

By direction of the President, on the recommendation of the board convened under section 11 of the act approved July 15, 1870. The following-named officers are mustered out of the service for cause other than injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of their duty:—Major John P. Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Dudley Seward and First Lieutenant Robert Carrick, 8th Cavalry; First Lieutenant George F. Raulston, 10th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, 2d Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Tracy, 9th Infantry; First Lieutenant William P. Bainbridge, 3d Cavalry.

FROM NEW YORK.

Funeral of Colonel Dana.

New York, Dec. 30.—The funeral services of the late Colonel Samuel Dana, who died in San Francisco on the 23th of September, took place to-day at the University Place Church. The remains will be taken this evening to Augusta, Maine, for interment in the family vault.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

ANOTHER "SQUEEZE" IN MONEY.

"The 'bears,' or rather the 'bulls'—for the recent operators for a decline, with few exceptions, are now buying both to cover their outstanding contracts and to be long of stocks against the great relaxation in the money market next month and during the spring—find it necessary to keep the money market stringent at this time in order that they may force stocks out of weak hands as well as check the outside demand for the shares which they themselves are desirous of possessing. The closing of mercantile and bank accounts, the withdrawal of money necessary to meet the payment of dividends and similar influences co-operating to render money active are aggravated by the locking up of funds by the cliques, the means to do which they have procured by borrowing gold of the Canadian banks. This gold swelled the balance at the Gold Bank to-day to about twice the usual average. The rate on call advanced from seven per cent. gold to ⅛ and ¼ per cent. a day, in addition to seven per cent. currency—that is, some borrowers paid for money over night at the rate of ninety-seven per cent. per annum. The lower fraction, viz., ⅛, with 'interest,' was freely paid about half-past two o'clock. In other words, accommodation was generally as the rate of fifty-two per cent. per annum. Towards three o'clock a prominent 'bull' house relieved the market by carrying stocks and lending money at seven, currency; but the previous activity had intimidated so many that their generosity was of little benefit to the street, as accounts had been as a rule made up quite promptly. Commercial paper is quoted nominally at 7@8½ per cent discount for prime double names, but nothing was doing.

"Foreign exchange was dull, as a consequence of the stringency in money, and rates lower, the market closing 109@109⅛ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, and 109⅝@110 for sight bills."

WE HAD RATHER SELL AT A POSITIVE LOSS
NOW
THAN CARRY OVER OUR PRESENT STOCK.
THEREFORE, AS
STOCK-TAKING MUST COMMENCE IN A FEW DAYS,
WE WILL
PUSH THE GREAT SALE!
A LOOK AT OUR STOCK WILL SHOW THAT THE GOODS NOW
OFFERED ARE ALL
OF OUR OWN BEST MAKES,
THOUGH THE PRICES ASKED ARE FAR LESS!
Than are Charged for the Most Ordinary Clothing Under Ordinary Circumstances.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
SELLING NOW MARVELLOUSLY LOW
AT THE GREAT POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
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WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
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Over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

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SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

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PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country. 12 29 tf

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ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.
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$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

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